The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,574.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.........	Rs. 65	
——— including postage..........	„ 72	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town....	„ 28	
——— including postage	„ 38	
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town...........	„ 6	0
——— including postage...........	„ 7	12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 3	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELMORE—March 11th, at "The Retreat," Byculla, the wife of Mr. J. S. Elmore, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DEMOMET—February 28th, at Benares, the wife of F. De Momet, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SPRENT—HARRISON—March 2nd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Stephenson, M. A., Mr. George J. Sprent, to Miss Annie Maria Harrison, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq., of London.

WILSON—HIGGINS—March 2nd, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M. A., Henry O. Wilson, Civil Assistant-Surgeon of Mymensing, to Anne Emma, only daughter of Charles Hyes Higgins, M. D., of Birkenhead.

DEATHS.

WATSON—February 27th, at No. 6, Hungerford Street, O. P. L. Watson, aged 48 years and 3 months.

CALDER—March 3rd, at Fraser Ville, Louisa Matilda, the wife of Mr. David Calder, aged 35 years and 4 months.

JOHNSTON—March 2nd, at Calcutta, George Barnard Johnston, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Charles Bolton Johnston, Esq., of Tudor Lodge, Ballybrack, Ireland, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—February 24th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain J. Olave Butler, R. V., of a daughter.

KELLY—February 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Quarter Master Serjeant J. Kelly, Sappers and Miners, of a son.

RODRIGUES—March 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Alexander Rodrigues, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GILLES—March 2nd, at the residence of Mrs. L. Gallyot, Derfla Hotel, Arnold Augustus Anthony, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gilles, junior, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 27 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat.......	8th	22nd	„ Bushire.......	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas....	11th	25th	„ Linga.......	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire......	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 650 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 18th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P. Commander Charles Day, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam.........	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada..........	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras.............	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle.............	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin..........		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar...........	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Battleton will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th March.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
							FARES.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class ...	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class...	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class ...	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.........	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry..	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla......	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa..........	„	Monday.	Tellicherry....	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore.....	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry . .	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry...	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," Captain Rawle, to leave the end of March, has excellent accommodation for a few First and Second Class Passengers, who will landed free at Plymouth or Southampton. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF CANTON" arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 7th March 1867.

IRON SHIP COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "HYDRABAD," Captain R. Baxter, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Baxter will not be responsible for any damage the Goods may sustain after they have once left the Ship's Deck.

J. A SHEPHERD, Manager.

No. 7, Apollo Street, 7th March 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.................................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.................................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KOINA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class...........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 2nd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.
1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!—NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE'S SONS begs most respectfully to inform their Customers and Public in general that they have received fresh batches of superior ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES. There are amongst them Racers, Hunters and Chargers. The horses are well worth the inspection of the public.

Byculla Stable, 1st March 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

"COCONADAS."—Just received a very superior batch of the following:—"Burmahs," "Trichinopoly Muster," "Queen's," "Short Coringas," "French Muster," and the "new Havanna-shaped Cigar." Apply to

ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

TWO Gentlemen, residents in Middle Colaba, will be glad to meet with another to share in the Expenses of HOUSEKEEPING. Apply to "AJAX," *Bombay Gazette*.

7th March 1867.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel,
Commandant General Depot.

OWING to the NON-RECEIPT of several letters containing ORDERS, &c., from outstations Mr. R. PARTRIDGE requests that his numerous Mofussil customers will address their letters to the "RED BOOT MART, 2, and 3, Hummum Street."

Bombay, 8th March 1867. R. PARTRIDGE.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
અકબાર કાતન પરેશ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 7 Church Street, on TUESDAY the 12th proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 21st instant, viz.

That the Firm for the time being of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in place of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, resigned; and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. CONTRACT FOR LOWSIDED WAGGONS.—The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for constructing 50 LOWSIDED WAGGONS, the Company supplying the Ironwork.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Waggon. The Waggons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders Sealed up and marked "TENDER FOR LOWSIDED WAGGONS," must be lodged at this Office by the 15th of March current.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give SECURITY to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 7th March 1867.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.,

Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Meeting of Members which was postponed on account of His Excellency the Governor requiring the Town Hall on Saturday last, will take place at the Town Hall THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 12th instant at (5) five o'clock. The hours for drill will be fixed, and various other matters will be arranged by those present. Members are therefore requested to attend, or to depute some one to vote for them.

The undersigned will be happy to receive communications from gentlemen wishing to enrol their names. For the present, letters may be addressed to him to the Bombay Club.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN, }
J. R. ENGLEDUE, }
GEO. MACNAIR, } Liquidators.
D. CHADWICK, }

ASHURST MORRIS & Co,
6, Old Jewey, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.—Treatment instantaneous and radical cure of Corns and other excrescences of the Feet, Dr. J. DEFRIES Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil. Having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.

19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person found SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS intended for the food of man within the Island of Bombay without a license will be prosecuted.

Any person giving such information as will lead to a conviction will receive a reward of (Rs. 100) one hundred Rupees.

N. B.—There is no objection to killing sheep &c. at Religious or Domestic Ceremonies in Bombay.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

નોટીશ.

જાહેર ખબર આપવામાં આવેછે જે હરકોઇ આદમી આદમીઓના ખોરાકને શારૂ કોઇબી જનાવરને મુંબઇ ટાપુમાં વગર લાઇશનશે કાપતાં શપડાશે તો તેને શજા કીધામાં આવશે.

જે કોઇ માણશ આ બાબદ ખબર આપશે અને તેથી કરીને જો શજા થશે તો તેને (રૂ૧૦૦) એક શો રૂપીઆ ઇનામ મલશે.

તાજે કલમ.—ધરમશંબંધી ઇઆ ધરગતુ હરેક કીરીઆમાં બકરા ઇઆ હરેક જાનવર કાપવાને કાંઇ અરકત નથી.

આરથર કરાફરડ,
મુંબઇ શેહેરના મીઊનીશીપાલ કમીશનર.
તા૦ ૭ મી મારચ ૧૮૬૭.

नोटीस.

जाहीरखबर दीली जाते ऐसीजे हर कोंणी मनुश्य मनुश्याच्या खाण्याकरीतां कोणतेही जनावर मुंबई बेटांत बीन लाईसन्साने कापतानां सापडेल त्यास शीक्षा होईल.

जो कोणी मनुश्य याबीषई बातमी सांगेल व तेणें करून जर अपराधाची खात्री झाली तर त्यास शंभर रुपये बक्षीस मिळेल.

टीप.—मुंबई मधे मेंढरें ईत्यादिक,धर्मसंबंधी अथवा घरप्रयोजनीं, मारण्यास हरकत नाहीं.

ता० ७ मार्च १८६७.

आरथर क्राफर्ड,
मीनीसीपाल कमीशनर.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

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THE CALENDAR.

Introduction.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
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Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
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Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Twelve Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE }
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults [and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

MR. R. PARTRIDGE, RED BOOT MART, begs to announce the arrival of a further small assortment of Gents' Boots and Shoes in Patent, Enamel and Calf, to lace, and with elastic. He has also the pleasure to intimate, that from and after this date, he will be in receipt of regular *Overland* supplies of every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, &c.

R. PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

2 and 3, Hummum Street, 10th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—A PRIVATE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, situate at No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 P. M., to consider the following propositions:—

1. To consider the propriety of taking proper legal measures to remit the *ex parte* judgment obtained by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), against the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited), on the ground that the debt for which the judgment was given, was improperly contracted, and for which the East Indian Trading and Banking Company is not legally liable.

2. To appoint a Committee for examining the accounts of the Company and consider such other things as may be brought before the Meeting.

All concerned in the matter are requested to attend.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3. P. M. for the transaction of the following business:—

"To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last."

"To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. REID who retires, but is eligible for re-election."

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M.

1. To receive the Auditors Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.
2. To receive the Directors' Report.
3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.
4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given. In the meantime those whose claims do not exceed Rs. 500, can receive payment in full.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 11th February 1867.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Bank with the sanction of the Court of Chancery will resume the business formerly carried on by the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited) on the First day of March next.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The SECOND DIVIDEND of 25 per cent. on Registered Claims exceeding Rupees 1,000 with Interest on the First and Second Dividends will be payable by the Agra Bank (Limited) on and after the First day of March next.

Promissory Notes of the Agra Bank (Limited) for the balance of Claims will be deliverable at the same time.

W. H. PEILE, Manager Agra Bank (Ld.)

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The balance, with interest of Registered Claims not exceeding Rupees 1,000, will be payable by the Agra Bank (Limited) on and after the First day of March next.

W. H. PEILE, Manager Agra Bank (Ld.)

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART.

W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

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NOTICES.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for REGISTERING and TRANSFERRING the SHARES of this Corporation is extended to the 15th March.

M. ROONAN, }
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

RE SULAMON MOHIDEENA, AN INSOLVENT.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GLENCOY," from Mauritius, are hereby requested to take delivery of their respective Cargoes as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Freight to be paid to the undersigned.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Duly constituted Attorney of the Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, postponed till TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1867, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, (proximo,) unless previously disposed of by private contract, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply at Poona to R. Fell & Son; at Bombay, to Mr. Rimington, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kelly & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st February 1867.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The PROPRIETORS of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have opened this Hotel for the accommodation of the public. The Hotel is fitted up and furnished in a most complete manner, and no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment. The Bed Rooms and Sitting Room are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description.

Tiffins are always ready between the hours of 12 and 4 daily, and Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers either in the Dining Hall or Private Rooms.

A first class Billiard is also provided.

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NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

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6 inch Everest pattern, by Elliott..............Rs. 500
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9 „		15	20 „		32
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6 Boxwood Scales with off-sets, in case......Rs. 25
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ARTIST'S OIL COLOURS, a full supply by the last mail steamer, also Brushes, Palettes, Palette Knives, prepared Mill Board, prepared Canvas, Oils, Varnishes, &c. &c.
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OIL COLOUR BOXES, Strong Japanned Tin Cases, compactly filled with colours and every requisite for oil colour painting, price Rs. 35, 45, 50, and 55.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS, a fresh supply of these unequalled Pens at Rs. 5, 10, and 16.
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Do. do. Engine-turned	„	11	8
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THE LADY TOURISTS' BAG.—A convenient, neat, and tasty Russia leather bag, with pockets, lock and key, &c.—Price Rs. 20.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.—The attention of Collectors of Photographs is solicited to a fresh consignment of the above just unpacked.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GAMES.—A supply of the following has just been received:—

Croquet full size, superior quality	Rs.	25	0
German Tactics No. 1 Rs. 5-8, No. 2 Rs. 6-8, No. 3		7	8
Backgammon boards & men No. 1 Rs. 6, No. 2		8	0
The Race Game with improved folding board		22	0
Squails		7	8

Rampart Row. [illegible] VINING & Co.

CURIOSIT[illegible]RAPHY, Magic Matc[illegible] containing apparently six plai[illegible] process are converted alternately[illegible]ed picture.—Per packet Rs. 1.
Rampart Row. [illegible]NING & Co.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce that in order to ensure a quick sale of their remaining stock of SINGING BIRDS, they have reduced their prices considerably.

Some fine specimens of Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Black Birds, &c. being still on hand, they beg to recommend them to Bird Fanciers most particularly.

SCHUPPE AND BRANDMULLER,
Medow Street, next to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay............	Trecher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee........ ...	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, on Mahableshwar 20 BUNGALOWS, all furnished and ready for entry. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—To be SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall," and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents to the Land
Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, No. 301, with 5 Bed-rooms, all the Rooms are newly papered and painted. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN upper storied and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, in Grant Road, Gilder Street, with 4 Bed-rooms. It has a very large Garden and Compound with ample Stabling and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with four Bed-Rooms, on Malabar Hill, rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TWENTY-SIX BUNGALOWS TO LET as follows:—

FIVE BUNGALOWS TO LET on Malabar Hill—Rents Rupees 500, 250, 250, 150 and 125.
TWO Splendid BUNGALOWS on Khumballa Hill, both beautifully situated—Rents Rupees 600 and 500.
ONE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy—Rent Rs. 150.
TWO BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba—Rents Rs. 250 and 150.
ONE Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, it has a splendid surrounding view of Bombay—Rent Rs. 250.
TWO BUNGALOWS in Byculla, one Upper-storied and one Lower-roomed—Rent Rs. 125 and 175.
SIX BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, furnished and unfurnished, large and small—Rent Rs. 300, 250, 200, 150, 110, 100, one of them could be had also for three months.
ONE BUNGALOW next to the Bandora Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—Rent Rs. 100.
A small BUNGALOW at the end of Khetwady—Rent Rs 50.
ONE Small BUNGALOW in Falkland Road—Rent Rs. 50.

apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

LIST OF OFFICES TO LET as follows:—

Spacious and Comfortable Apartments in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Rosselet & Co., on the first floor.

Other Apartments, opposite the Armenian Chapel, Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For an Office or Residence.

First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, lately vacated by the Broker's Bank, or the whole House if required—Rent Rs. 250

Spacious Apartments in Meadow Street, on the first floor, lately vacated by the Grand Finance.

Comfortable Apartments in Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Farnham & Co., either for an office or residence.

Offices and Godowns in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

One large Godown in Marine Street. Rent only Rs. 100.

Second and Top floor of a House in Church Gate Street opposite to the Cathedral. Rent Rs. 200 and 75.

For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Insufficient clothing, and exposure to damp and cold, produce many diseases of the skin, and greatly aggravate the sufferings of the delicate and scrofulous. The utmost relief is obtainable in such cases by using Holloways's remedies. The Ointment, applied to the part affected, restrains all insiduous inflammation, while it soothes, cleans, and renders healthy any ulcerations or sores which have destroyed the skin, and show little disposition[illegible]ntment purifies the blood, renders the lo[illegible]rous, and represses excessive irritation. [illegible] are particularly serviceable in all stru[illegible]ause they strengthen the stomach, im[illegible]ce, excite a proper action in the liver, an[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Monday, Afternoon.

The Market continues dull; there was some enquiry for Bank of Bombay shares at 58 per cent. discount, but no transactions reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	58 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150		Bombay Pres. Bank	64 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	65 per share.
3,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company ..	5 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	13½ per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	15½ per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
500,000	200	200		Indian Peninsula London & China tr.	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank...	80 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	125	6 p ct	National Bank of India	110 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	300	200		Royal Bank of India	58 per share
....	250	100		Guzerat Bank ...	53 per share. [nl

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
750,000	500	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	96 to 97 p. share.
,200,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	40 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	2,300 p. s.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	545 per share.
1,050,000	1,000	400	......	New Do.. ..	175 to 180 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	105 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	575 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	200 per share.
2,100,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,100 p. sh.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

Bank of Bombay.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 9 do

Bank of Bengal.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 92
" " Co.'s " 1835-36 }
" " " 1842-43 } " 87½
" " " 1854-55 }
" " " " 1856-57 105
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. 110 to 110½
Five and a half per cent. .. .. ..

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 15-0

◆

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 11th March.

OLD. PER CANDY.

Dharwar Sawginned .... 255 to 270
Dhollera, Bhownuggur } 215 to 225
Surat, Broach } 215 to 220
Oomrawuttee, Akote } 215 to 220
Khandeish, Barsee } 180 to 190
Compta .... 245 to 255
Vingorla .... 235 to 240
Veeraval .... 150 to 180

NEW.

Oomrawuttee, Akote } 230 to 235
Khandeish, Barsee } 150 to 160
Dhollera, Bhownuggur } 255 to 265
Hinganghaut .... 275 to 280
Broach .... 265 to 270
Veeraval .... 240 to 245
Vingorla .... 250 to 252

Ready Sales............ 300 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,500 Candies.
Market dull.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd March, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 9th March 1867:—

Liabilities.		2nd March.		9th March.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	104,50,000	Rs.	104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.......	"	63,00,016	"	71,74,844
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	128,02,632	"	127,15,325
Do. at Branches..............	"	36,37,274	"	31,07,456
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	1,65,406	"	1,29,294
Sundries	"	32,28,119	"	42,97,800
	Rs.	365,83,447	Rs.	378,74,719
Assets.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	27,42,906	Rs.	28,03,526
Credit Accounts at Do	"	78,18,496	"	78,78,088
Bills Discounted at Do	"	122,06,077	"	121,64,258
Dead Stock	"	10,40,982	"	10,44,065
Stamps	"	10,531	"	10,389
Balances with Agents	"	3,42,746	"	4,15,974
Sundries	"	13,90,960	"	9,70,191
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	"	23,00,016	"	31,74,844
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	45,65,824	"	46,01,627
Do, Branches......	"	41,64,909	"	48,11,757
	Rs.	365,83,447	Rs.	378,74,719

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 11.

Nembhard, Major W., Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, on sick certificate, from Jabbulpore.
Potter, Assistant Surgeon H., M. D., Agency Surgeon Bhopawar, on privilege leave, from Sirdarpore.
Gabbett, Captain J., 2nd Granadiers, on duty, from Surat.
Day, Surgeon H., on privilege leave, from Sattara.
Geary, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 11.

Mackenzie, Captain C., Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
McNeill, Lieutenant D., Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpore.
Hunt, Assistant Surgeon S. B., Madras Medical Department, to join, to Nagpore.
Cathcart, Ensign, 109th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Ducat, Lieutenant C., 109th Foot, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.

By Brigadier General Russell.
Bombay, Monday, 11th March.

Furloughs, Leave of Absence, &c.

Ensign W. Bridge, H. M.'s 45th Foot, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route, on medical certificate. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commnader-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th March, 1867.

Orders, &c. Confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 23rd November.—By the Major General Commanding Scinde Division directing Captain De Vetre, Royal Artillery, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Kurrachee, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General, on duty.

Dated 24th January.—By the same officer directing Lieutenant Wason, 33rd Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General, on duty.

Furloughs, Leave of Absence, &c.

Captain J. E. A. Mackintosh, 109th Foot, for 15 months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. C. G. Leman, 96th Foot, for 15 months from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Ensign P. C. Heath, 45th Foot, from 24th February to two months, on private affairs.

Captain T. E. Adams, 45th Foot, from date of departure to thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Returned to Duty.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 6th March:—

Lieutenant W. S. Pest, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Passed Examination.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the higher standard:—

Lieutenant P. H. Greig, General List, attached to 21st Regiment N. I.

Captain A. Durand, Staff Corps Adjutant 10th Regiment N. I., has qualified as a surveyor.

Ensign G. C. D. Bampfield, 34th Foot, having reported his arrival at the Presidency in charge of a detachment of volunteers and transfers of various regiments is directed to proceed to Poona and join the General Depot forthwith, in view to his being employed on duty with invalids, &c., about to embark for England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March.				
11	Delhi	Pickering	Beypore, Feb. 19.
	Catherine Rankin	Davies.........	Liverpool, Sept. 28.
	James Seddan........	Luckess	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March.			
11	Dilawur............	Baillie.........	London via Kurrachee.
	Saint Bernard	McDermott ...	Calcutta.
	Dharwar	White	Liverpool.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Tolputt......	Aden, Judda & Hoodeida

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—French ship *Prefet de Monique*, J. Bondon, bound to Havre. Ship *C. S. Lamon*, Alex. Gordon, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Penang*, for Persian Gulf. B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Arcadia*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

MAP OF INDIA, NEWEST EDITION.—Based upon the Surveys executed by order of the Surveyor-General, and other authorities showing the latest Territorial Acquisitions of the British, the Independent and protected States, the Railways, Post Offices, Canals, Military Stations, &c.; together with continuation of the British Trans-Gangetic Provinces, and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and every information (that can be expected in a Map) up to the latest date.

Size 53 inches by 36 inches.
Price, net cash.
On Rollers, varnished for Office use............Rs. 25
In a Case, book form, in 2 parts .... " 22
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morroco, Antique, with gilded rims, Clasps, and Ornamental Mediæval Covers, the Frontispiece is richly Illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a Sacred Painting by one of the Old Masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly Illuminated Frontispiece. The Volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco Case, with lock, and lined with white silk. Price, cash, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN, with the Words and Music arranged by W. H. Monk. Beautifully bound in Morocco, Limp Antique, with exquisitely Illustrated Title Page and Frontispiece......Rs. 10.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.—This Copying Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is therefore very advantageous.

Note Size, with Copying Book complete............Rs. 16
Quarto Size Do. do. .... " 20
Foolscap Size Do. do. .... " 25

COPYING PRESSES.

Oil Papers. Letter.
Water Pans, and Brushes. Copying Books. Copying Ink.
Letter and Foolscap sizes, with Stand, Copying Book, Water Pan and Brush, Oil Paper, &c., Copying Ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. Copy Presses *without* stand are supplied.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, OF THE BEST SEASONED MATERIALS.

Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer* the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

Soundy & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations. Rs. 70.

Solid Mahogany or Oak Stationery Cabinets with *nine partitions* for holding paper and envelopes, with lock and key, and with drawer. Size, height 9-inches, length 14-inches, width 7-inches Price Rs 20.

MORDAN'S METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.

Most highly finished in every respect, having duplicate keys and *patent 7 guard lock*, complete with tray, two patent Inks, moveable small tray, and blotting book fastened with catch, and also with patent lid supporter.

No. 3 size.—Inches length 16, width 11½, depth 6¼. Price Rs. 55.
No. 5 size.—Inches length 19, width 13½, depth 7¼. Price Rs. 70.
A Leather Cover to fit either.
No. 3 Rs. 15 No 5 Rs 20.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a consignment of a new description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX, strongly brass bound, and of metal throughout, with Hobbs's Patent Lock. It contains *Two Trays* with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, *two spring Inks*, ruler, &c., &c., The lid contains a separate partition with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers or articles. For compactness and durability this Box is strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

IRON FIRE-RESISTING DEED BOXES, *With Patent Seven-Guard Lock.*

No. 12. Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide, Eleven inches deep............Rs. 60
" 15. Twenty-six " Eighteen " Fourteen " 90
(*Admirably suited for holding Bullion, Jewels or Valuables.*)

AIR TIGHT JAPANNED METAL DEED BOXES. *With Patent Seven-Guard Lock*

No. 19 Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide. Eleven inches deep............Rs. 35
" 22. Twenty-six " Eighteen " Fourteen " 60

MUSIC STOOLS.

Sold Mahogany or Rosewood, with Patent Metal Screw, Carved Claws or Plinths, Morocco Leather covered seats, stuffed with Horse Hair.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 each, cash.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS ON THE HARMONIUM.

These useful articles of Furniture are indispensible to the Harmonium Player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished imitation Rosewood, with handsomely shaped back: the seat is covered with Morocco leather.

Price each Rs. 30.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

रेलवे ईस्टेसनावर ज्याहिर खबर.

मुबईग्याजिट छयापखान्याचा मालक याने ग्रेट ईडीयन पेनंनसुला रेलवे आणि मुबई, बरोडा, आणि सेनटर्रल इंडीया रेलवे कंपनी पासुन दुसऱ्या कितीएक हका मधुन हा एक कबुल मीळवीले आहे. तो आसाकी दोनी रेलवे कंपनीच्या सर्व इस्टेसनावर ज्याहीराती प्रगट करण्याचा. याजवरून जे ज्याहीर खबरी अथवा प्लेकारड स्टेसनावर लावण्यास इछीत आसतील तेघेण्यासाठी तयार आहेत. ज्याहीराती इंग्रेजीत कवा दुसरे भासेत असल्यास लावण्यातयेतील.

रेलवेवर ज्याहीरीता प्रसीद करण्याणे जो फायदाहोइल तो युनाईटेड कींगडमाचा दरयेक इस्टेसनावर लहानकींवामोठी यावरती दरयक ठीकाणी ज्याहीर खबरीच्या मोठा उपयोग ईगलंडच्या लोकांस आलाआहे.

वीम्याच्या कंपन्या, तारवाच्या खात्याच्या कंपन्या, पोचखाने राखणारे, व्यपारी व दुसरे जे आपला धंद्याबाबद दूसऱ्यास समजण्या करीता मागतात त्या सगळ्या रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहिर खबरी लावण्यास हक मीळेल.

हींदुस्थाना मधे ज्याप्रमाणे ज्याहीर खबरी लावण्याचा हक्क कां कीमतवान पडणारनाही याज वीषयी कारण नजरेस यतनाही. पछीमहींदूस्थानच्या दोनमोठ्यालाइनीवरती गावटीं उतारू यांचे यणेजाणे फार मोटे वाडले अहे. गावटी उतारू धदेवाले व दुसरे याच्या जाहीराती पाहाण्यातयतील आणी पाहता त्याचे भाषेमधे ज्याहीराती करण्यास हक्क आहे त्यास रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहीरातीने वयाच्या व्यापाराची माहीती जास्ती होइल.

सर्वाहुन सेवटच्यापत्रावरून पाहण्यात येतेकी मुंबई, वडोदा, आणि सेनटेल इडीया रेलवेचे ता० १७ वी नवेबर आखेर आठवडयात २९,०८७ उतारूचायेवजावझाला आणि ता० २९ सावी नवेबरच्या आठवडयत ग्रेट इडीयन पेननसुला रेलवे कपनीत ५७,०५६ उतारूचा येवजाव झाला.

ज्याहीर खबरी प्रसीध करणारचि खुसीप्रमाणे प्लेकार्ड मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात छापीली जातील.

ज्याहीर खबरी छापणाराने दोनी लायनीवरच्या ज्याज्या इस्टेसनावर प्लेकार्ड लावण्यास मागतील तेथे लावली जातील आणी त्याच्या खुसी प्रमाणे जाहीरात छापलीजाइल. ज्याहीर खबर छापणारास हानवामार्ग काढला आहे त्यास त्याही खुसीने वापरावा यासतव भावफारच कमी ठेवला अहे.

ज्याहीर खबरीचा दर मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्याचा म्यानेजरला भेटल्याने कळुन येईल.

मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात ता० २ ज्यानेवारी सन १८६७.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.
(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)
(*To sail on 22nd March, 1867.*)

THE well-known comfortable Passenger Ship "SUSSEX" A. 1, 1,305 Tons D. D. Wishar, Commander.
For rates of passage and freight apply by letter or in person to the Commander or to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ARTISTS' COLOURS.—A Choice Selection of the most useful of NEWMAN'S improved PIGMENTS in OIL.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Byculla.

TEA & COFFEE.—LOYSEL'S PERCOLATOR is better than any other TEA or COFFEE-POT ever invented. A variety on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BISCUITS.—HUNTLEY & PALMER'S. Fresh Supplies of Mixed, Fancy, Machine, Captain, Cracknell, Dessert, Rusk, Ginger Nut, Spice Nut, Osborne, &c. on sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ELEGANT GLASS JUGS for iceing Champagne and Claret Cup, Claret Jugs in Glass with Electro plated Cover, and in Electro plate.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons having CLAIMS on this Company are requested to send in particulars of the same to me with as little delay as possible. A. THOMSON, Official Liquidator.
27, Meadow Street, 9th March, 1867.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).—FINAL NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims on the above Company, that particulars of the same must be forwarded to the undersigned Liquidators on or before the 18th inst.
A. C. BRICE,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Liquidators.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
27, Meadow Street, 9th March, 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMCHUND ROYCHUND," Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the CAPTAIN as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "EAGLET," Ginder, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the Concerned.

Captain Ginder will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ginder.
Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

ACT XXVIII OF 1865.—RE HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE BUTTEEWALLA, SONS & Co.—All persons claiming to be Creditors of this Estate are requested to forward particulars of their claims to the Office of Mr. H. Wilson, Elphinstone Circle, where all debtors are requested to pay forthwith the respective amounts due by them.
HENRY GAMBLE,
H. WILSON, } Trustees.
CURSETJEE SORABJEE NADERSHAH,
Bombay, 11th March 1867.

HIGH COURT,—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.
In the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of POONJA PASSOO late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
JEEWANBAEE, widow of the above deceased. } *Applicant*
NOTICE is hereby given that the above named Applicant has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION in the above matter:—Dated this 11th day of March, 1867.
DALLAS & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
Pursuant to an order made on the seventh instant by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, the creditors upon this Estate are required to send in their claims to Mr. George Ramsay Wilson at his office in the Elphinstone Circle before the sixth day of April next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the Assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 11th day of March 1867.
G. R. WILSON,
T. A. SPENCER,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees of the Estate of Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Dyasseer containing by estimation 295 morahs, 14 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Majaton containing by estimation 134 morahs, 2 parahs and 4¾ adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Exar containing by estimation 174 morahs, 9 parahs, and ½ adowle or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.
The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS'
MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE,
OPPOSITE THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S BOOK DEPOT.

WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH,
FRIDAY, 15th MARCH,
SATURDAY, 16th MARCH,

WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH,
Amongst the several new features of this Evening will be disclosed
A MYSTERIOUS AND WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
IN
DENTISTRY
WITH LAUGHABLE EXPLANATION OF THE ART
BY
OLD SHELLBACH AND PETER SIMPLE.

Prices of Admission.
First Class............Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class ....Rs. 1
Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only.
Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.
A number of Private Boxes fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.
Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8½.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Association in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the following purposes viz:—

To confirm the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Association held on 6th instant, viz:—"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED), voluntarily, under the provisions of Section 145 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, in order, (and it is proposed) that the business of the said Company may be transferred under the provisions of section 175 of the said Act to the Financial Association of India (Limited) which has lately been formed by and at present consists only of certain members of the said Financial Association of India and China (Limited)." Resolved. That the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), after the voluntary winding up of the said Company shall have commenced, he and they are hereby authorised to transfer to the said Financial Association of India (Limited), the whole property, assets, liabilities, and business of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), on condition of receiving in compensation for such transfer such number of shares in the said Financial Association of India (Limited), as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall deem proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), in exchange for a like number of shares held by them in the said last mentioned Association.

In the event of the said resolution being confirmed to pass the following resolution with the view of carrying out the objects thereby contemplated, viz:—

That the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), be wound up voluntarily, and
To appoint a liquidator or liquidators.
By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.
Bombay, 11th March.

The date of the above meeting has been changed from WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, as formerly advertised to THURSDAY, the 21st instant, in consequence of the former day being one of the Hoolie Holidays. The former advertisement is consequently withdrawn.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.
11th March, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A competent ENGINEER to take charge of a Stamping Machine. Apply for particulars at the office of Messrs. R. KING, GILLAN & Co.—Apollo Street.

WANTED.—For No. 18 Contract G. I. P. Railway, a thoroughly qualified INSPECTOR to Superintend the construction of Bridgework, Earthworks, &c. &c., a MASON preferred. Apply by letter only enclosing testimonials before the 15th instant to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Contractor's office, Sholapore.
9th March, 1867.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a large commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at MAZAGON, with Stable and Out-houses.
For further particulars apply to FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Esq., Cumballa House.
Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

BEER.—JUST RECEIVED ex "CITY OF CANTON."—J. & R. TENANT'S Bottled India PALE ALE in Quarts and Pints, warranted good quality.
For sale at No. 2, Bell Lane.
CURSETJEE SORABJEE WADIA & Co.

FOR SALE.—GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA & CITRO KALI.—These cooling medicines are just received from Messrs. DUNN STRACHAN & Co., Sole Agents for India for the CITRIC ACID AND GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA WORKS," London. To effect a quick sale the above will be disposed of at moderate prices.
CURSETJEE SORABJEE WADIA & Co.
No. 2, Bell Lane.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "SEA KING," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of S. S. *Sea King*.
Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the STUDENTS' LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 7½ P. M. precisely, when an Address voted by the Society to MISS MARY CARPENTER, will be read and presented.
The Address will be at the house of the President, TO-MORROW, for the Signature of Members.
MADHAVA N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Bombay, 12th March, 1867. For Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries.
Baroda, 15th March.
Rajcote, (Kattywar) do.
Bhooj, (Kutch) do.
Aden, 1st April.
EDWARD W. S. LOGIN,
Controller, Money Order Offices.
Controller Money Order Offices, Bombay, 11th March 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th March, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottowa* will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th proximo.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

Extra Overland Mails.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hours as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

March............ 25th | April 29th
April .... 3rd | May 4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

March............ 22nd | April 4th

Next Overland Mail, of the 18th February, is due to arrive at Bombay on the 14th instant.

Extension of time in posting Overland Letters.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters [illegible] importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions [illegible], the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters [illegible] which the after-time fee is annexed, to within 15 minutes of [illegible]ture of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtai[illegible] the Post Office.

OC[illegible]AILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th April	[illegible] P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Ratnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

Letters.

	Not exceeding ¼ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

Newspapers.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

Bangy Parcels.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR.—March 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... ... 13th 1h. 38m. P. M.
Full Moon ... ... 20th 1h. 46m. P. M.
Last Quarter ... ... 28th 0h. 37m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	12	Jupiter rises at 4-40 A. M.	6 12	6 8	2 42	3 8	8th March 1867. Time 8h. 29m. 9s. 8.
Wed.	13	Uranus stationary at 5-40 A.M.	6 12	6 8	3 38	4 13	
Thurs	14	Saturn in the Meridian at 4-4 A. M.	6 11	6 8	4 47	5 33	
Fri.	15	Mars at greatest Hel. Lat. N. at 9-3 A.M.	6 10	6 8	6 19	7 4	
Sat.	16	Length of day and night equal.	6 9	6 9	7 44	8 21	
Sun.	17	St. Patrick—2d Sun. in Lent	6 8	6 9	8 53	9 19	
Mon.	18	Uranus on the Meridian at 6-39 P.M.	6 8	6 9	9 44	10 7	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Feb. 27	Lahore	Mar. 2
Agra	Mar. 7	London	Feb. 11
Allahabad	Mar. 6	Mauritius	Sept. 18
Australia	Jan. 26	Madras	Mar. 6
Alexandria	Feb. 21	Malta	Feb. 15
Bangalore	Mar. 6	Meerut	Mar. 5
Calcutta	Mar. 5	Ootacamund	Mar. 2
Cape	Dec. 19	Oudh	Mar. 6
Ceylon	Mar. 2	Penang	Feb. 24
France	Feb. 12	Punjaub	Mar. 2
Hongkong	Feb. 15	Suez	Feb. 22
Kurrachee	Mar. 6	Singapore	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867.

Several erroneous accounts have been published in the newspapers of the causes which led to the recent rupture between the Nizam and his Minister. No other reason can justly be assigned for the resignation of Salar Jung than the impossibility which he experienced of contending against the hatred of an ignorant and bigoted Sovereign to modern civilization and to the Minister himself—its most illustrious exponent at his Court. It has been stated that pecuniary matters formed the ground of dispute between the Nizam and the faithful servant who had, in spite of incessant opposition, kept the administration of the Deccan in accord with the policy of the English Government; but this is a mistake. The sole cause of the Nizam's dissatisfaction was his aversion to the Minister's enlightened principles. The Prince himself really deserves pity rather than blame for his conduct. He never left the walls of the Zenana till he mounted the throne, he never had the benefit of any education whatever, and it is not to be wondered at that he lends an ear to the lying tales prejudicial to the Nawab Salar Jung that are constantly repeated to him by the unscrupulous intriguers—male and female—by whom he is surrounded. The Nizam wished to appoint as his Minister, in place of Salar Jung, the eldest son of the well-known Nawab Shumsool Oomra. This nobleman is favourably disposed towards the English Government, as his father was before him; but old age and an infeebled frame totally incapacitate him for the performance of duties that require great vigour of mind and strength of body. No one knows better than himself that he is utterly unable to cope with the turbulent spirits in the Hyderabad country, and he had the good sense and generosity to entreat the Nizam to retain Salar Jung as his Minister.

The evil effects of the rupture between the Nizam and the only man in his Court who could maintain order without ceasing to be a friend to progress have already become apparent in the Deccan. The Rohillas, who have always been the curse of the Nizam's country, have, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs at the capital, commenced plundering; and, if the rupture had lasted much longer, the whole country would have been a scene of lawlessness and disorganization. The English Government and the Nizam should be very thankful that during the recent crisis there was at Hyderabad an able and high-minded Resident like Sir George Yule, who has succeeded in reconciling the Nizam, without causing him to feel that his sense of self-respect had been wounded, to the noble who alone by his vigorous and enlightened administration could keep his master secure upon the throne. The Nizam's country is completely surrounded by British territory, and any disturbances within it would of course affect our Provinces. The British Government is bound to protect its own subjects, and in self-defence and for the safety of its subjects it might be called upon to adopt a policy that would make the Nizam a nominal instead of a real Sovereign. If the Nizam is wise, he will take these matters seriously to heart. Should an incapable Minister be appointed, the whole Administration would collapse, and the consequences might be most disastrous to the Nizam himself.

It is always an ungracious thing to speak disparagingly of an effort which has a philanthropic aim in view, although philanthropists, being mortal, are not exempt from the possibility of mistake. It is therefore with some reluctance that the latest mission of Miss Mary Carpenter is referred to in any but a spirit of unqualified approval. Her name has been familiar to many from their youth or childhood as that of a woman who has devoted time and talents—these last of no mean order—to the noble work of endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of those of her fellow creatures, especially those of her own sex, whom the accident of birth or of misfortune had placed among the destitute or criminal classes. In this admirable work Miss Carpenter has met with the success which never fails to attend such labours when they are undertaken with discretion as well as zeal, and when the impulses of the heart are not allowed to predominate over the reasoning faculties. With wide spread sympathy she has not been content with the work that lay nearest to her hand, but has left her native country at a time when she might well have felt justified in taking repose after a lengthy career of philanthropic exertion, and has come to India to see what can be done to promote the enlightenment and education of the Hindoo female. Those resident in this country must see the necessity or desirability of this more than any visitor, even though he be come for the very purpose of studying the subject, but the great difficulty of how to begin this arduous task remains, in spite of meetings and of speeches. It would be useless here to enumerate the long catalogue of reasons why it is so difficult; they are well known, and admitted by all who have thought upon the subject, especially by those most interested in it, and most anxious to bring about a better state of things.

In addition to this, Miss Carpenter seeks to organise in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Social Science Associations, and it is of this attempt that we would speak. At a meeting held in the Town Hall a few days ago Miss Carpenter expressed her views upon the subject, and hastily sketched what, if followed out, would be found to be a most comprehensive scheme. The sympathy of the meeting was evidently with her, and a proposal for the establishment of a Social Science Association was favourably received. Thoughts which must have occurred to many on reading an account of this meeting have been put into words by *Native Opinion* and are well deserving of a little consideration.

> "Who is to work it? The gentlemen whom we saw at the meeting in the Town Hall are already connected with our local societies, and we are not aware, that, as a rule, they have shown superabundant energy in the discharge of their functions. The speakers eulogised the services and the rising native talent of the country. The first have not shown much literary life of late. The literary servants could be perhaps counted on one's fingers. The educated natives have no doubt a vast field before them. Their number, however, is very limited; and it will take some time before the class gathers strength and strikes root in the soil. But of the small number whom we can bring under this order many are engaged in professional pursuits which leave them but little leisure, while many more have not yet exhibited that amount of activity and intellectual energy out of their circumscribed spheres, as would warrant our expecting much help from them in conducting such a miscellaneous society as the Bombay Social Science Association."

The article in question goes on to take a survey of our local institutions, and finds the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Geographical Society, and the Mechanics' Institute all languishing, and observes that in 62 years the first named Society has produced but 9½ volumes of Transactions, and that no paper was read during the last year: that the second depends upon precarious contributions chiefly from the coasts of Persia, Arabia, and Africa, while "the Mechanics' Institute always goes a begging for lectures, and minor societies fare no better."

The following paragraph is also worth notice:—

> "In the face of these stern facts, it is rather a difficult problem which the provisional committee have set before themselves. We are not of those given to despair. But unless the people about the new institution are discreet, energetic, and tolerant, they will find they have launched their vessel without pilots and sailors. First of all, let them choose their men. Let none be pressed to come in. The English Association was formed by circumstances. It is the work of superabundant energy, which, not being specially appropriated by other particular bodies, finds a natural outlet into this. Is there that plethora of superfluous moral and intellectual force here? Is there enough to direct and guide the institutions that we have? If there be, by all means let it be utilized, and give us a strong compact body to work the vast, mysterious, and varied problems which lie before us, scattered on a virgin field of boundless extent. If not, let us not waste our valuable time in running after things good in themselves, but to receive which we are not perhaps so well prepared as a casual visitor might fancy we are."

The last words are much to the point. Miss Carpenter and others who come to India from motives equally admirable must almost inevitably leave after a brief stay under an erroneous impression, mistaking the feeling shown towards themselves personally for sympathy with their mission which will continue to exist and bring forth fruit after their departure. Those of our countrymen who have the welfare of the native community at heart do not need to be roused by speeches in public meetings to make what effort lies in their power, while those who are indifferent, or who find no leisure in their busy lives for direct philanthropic exertions, will not be goaded into action.

Those among the native community who are interested in the very things Miss Carpenter has come to urge upon them are already doing their utmost, giving time, money, and labour to the work. The examination of the Marathi school girls held last week at the house of Mr. Juggernath Sunkersett afforded a most pleasing proof of what is being done by this class in spite of difficulties and drawbacks which would discourage any but those who have the matter deeply at heart, and the things that render the work difficult to them would well nigh make it impossible to others.

Miss Carpenter's disinterested undertaking is fully appreciated by the educated natives, who are not slow to perceive that it is no common spirit which induces an elderly lady to take so long and wearisome a journey, and to spare no exertion to make her hopes and wishes widely known; but there is a very natural feeling that the time has not yet come for introducing into India one of the latest and possibly not one of the healthiest—for it seems to be a refuge for speakers whom nobody listens to and writers of pamphlets which nobody reads—of the off-shoots of home civilization—a Social Science Association. In the fulness of time, when the educated section of the community ceases to be a mere handful,—and when it is capable of forming such an Association for itself, and desirous of having one, it may be produced by circumstances as was the English one. In the meanwhile it is not to be brought out of nothing, as if by the wand of a benignant fairy. If it be imported as a "Europe article"—as such it will remain—uncared for by the very people whom it was intended to benefit.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, goes to Poona to-day to see for himself what progress has been made with the new Government House, at Gunnesh Khind. Mr. Fitzgerald has, we hear, determined to stay during the hot weather at Matheran.

It is understood that the Governor, impressed by the grotesqueness of the "Full dress" levee on Saturday, has resolved that the diplomatic dress—blue coat with white facings and brass buttons—shall henceforth be the uniform of the Bombay, as it is of the Bengal Civil Service.

Mrs. Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald's reception at Parell, yesterday evening, was most numerously attended, and the gardens of Parell, where Mrs. Fitzgerald received her visitors, presented a very gay and brilliant appearance, hardly equalled except at the farewell reception of Lady Frere.

We are authorized to say that a suggestion was sometime ago made by this Government to the Government of India regarding the amalgamation of the Bank of Bengal with that of Bombay; and that a reply has been received to the effect that any proposals that may be mutually agreed upon between the two Banks will be favourably considered.

The *Delhi Gazette*:—*Punch in India* for last month keeps up its character. This periodical is a favourite of ours, and we take a lively interest in its improvement. In the present number the letter press is better than the engravings which in some respects have fallen off. The best picture represents the "Ingenious Mr. Jones who has at last succeeded in perfecting his self-acting punkah. Before patenting his invention he invites a few friends to dinner to see it in action."

It is a warning to ambitious amateur mechanics the catastrophe which is thus depicted as having befallen Mr. Jones and his friends. The elaborate mechanism of the self-acting punkah gets out of order, fatally. You see the wreck, which consists of a number of wheels, pullies, posts, &c. at each side of the room, while the punkah which has got *slightly* out of order has made sad havoc with the dinner table, knocked over the lamp, sent an old gentleman under the table, who in his fall drags off the cloth and all the plates and dishes, and scattered the other guests in all directions, while servants stand looking on in wonder and dismay.

We have no publication of this kind on this side of India, and it is much to the credit of the Bombay wits that they are able to bring out so good an imitation of their prototype *Punch*, the last number of which by the way is the dullest and driest we have ever seen. There is no lack of abuses and eccentricities to hold up to ridicule in India. Hitherto the talent to do so effectually, at least since the demise of the *Delhi Sketch Book*, has alone been wanting. Perhaps if *Punch in India* were to have a more general circulation it would take a wider scope. At present its wit and fun is pretty much confined to life in Duckland. We do not mean to say that all the letter-press is worth reading. There must be a considerable amount of bad puns and aimless witticisms in a publication of this sort. But comparing it with the real *Punch* which has so much wider a field wherein to select contributors and so many advantages, *Punch in India* is no unworthy descendant of its English parent.

REVIEW.

Shares and their speculation, *a dialogue between a statue and a sage on the disastrous results of speculation and other dishonest transactions in Bombay during 1863, '64 and '65. By Poet Monsook alias Muncherjee Cowasjee, author of Gunj-nameh and several other works,* 1867. *Price Rs.* 5.

This book is beautifully got up, the cover typically bearing an illuminated portrait of a Parsee lamenting over his losses in share investments.

It is a Gujarati essay written for Parsees and native readers in the precise "spirit of the times." It scoffs at shares, weeps over speculation, rails at joint-stock enterprise, and makes a vigorous protest against men and things and the whole code of mercantile credit as existing during the eventful years of our past share mania. Written with a powerful pen, in the form of a dialogue, and illustrated with all the resources of a fine imagination and a varied experience, it cannot but fail to give a sort of dramatic and lively interest to the several subjects treated of in the volume. The scene of the dialogue is laid on the memorable 1st day of July, 1865, within the yard of Sir J. J. Hospital. The 'statue' of the book is the identical bronze representation of the first Parsee baronet, which is located opposite the Grant Medical College, but now supposed to be animated with powers of speech and discoursing on the present misfortunes of this city. The book begins thus:—

"The righteous are dead, the unrighteous remain. These always know how to receive, but are misers to pay . . . . . Alas! that faiths are now perverted, consciences spoiled, neat, straightforward dealing diminishing and dishonesty is growing," and so forth.

Such is the satirical point of view in which the whole book is conceived. The interlocutors dissect their subject both rightly and wrongly with great freedom of thought, and the once great personages of the past are advised and ridiculed in their true and undisguised names. Stripped of all its personalities and of all the ornaments of fancy in which some of the best, and some of the worst, thoughts of the writer are clothed, the whole moral of the book is the old tale against speculation. This extends over a space of 250 pages, consisting of six sections, in which the book is divided: The first section is a rapid sketch of the present ruin, interwoven with many beautiful conceits and reflections of the author. The second, the third, and the fourth detail the capital and loss account of all financial, banking and reclamation companies dealing in shares and stocks. The fifth embodies minutiæ of schedules, mostly of insolvent Parsees; and the sixth and last section treats of solvent men which have safely waded through the crisis, according to the author, "by their sheer tact in business."

For the sake of arriving at a fair estimate of the book, the contents may be thrown up into two distinct parts. (1) The solely material or objective part stating the simple facts and figures belonging to each article, and (2) The subjective part consisting of a commentary and illustrations and opinions of the author on the first part. The former is particularly valuable, as it forms the ground-work of the book itself and bears marks of labour, patience and fearless independence. We know of few treatises in which such a mass of facts is brought together in a closer and more handy form. The other part, so far as the facts are explained with analogies and figures of imagination, is in, some cases very happily executed and rendered in a style which borrows much of its charm and beauty by being closely affiliated with the style of Persian poets.

But we are afraid this is all that could be said in favour of the essay. In one or two instances it positively borders on bad taste. In many instances, again strong language and fanciful images are thrown away. There is a peculiar dogmatism and a tutorial air of giving advice and counsel which somehow goes to detract from their general merit. Beneath misty expressions, there is often perceptible a very serious drain on the author's imagination. And hence it seems as it were that the morals or "nashyats," tacked as appendix to every article in the essay, are sometimes far-fetched, and some more ingenious than true. It is but fairness to admit that in other cases the author shows a strong penetration, and makes the keenest and the most suitable observations justifiable by facts. The preface, which by the bye, does not define the scope of the book, opens with stock ideas on the author of nature, which, however admirable in themselves, are at least out of place. The political economy of the book seems to be somewhat ignored, and substituted instead by a hard, remorseless principle of running down (with some exceptions) everything unfortunate and of overpraising everything that is reverse. Too much stress is often laid on topics of second-rate interest, and there is a great waste of poetic stock and of furnitures of fancy on a structure of such prosaic importance. In certain passages, where the author has a personal, worldly interest with his characters, we regret he forgets the functions of a historical critic, and identifies the plaintiff with the judge when he ought either to have suspended his sentence or left it open to public opinion. The economist, or rather the poet, is here absorbed in the violent denouncer of his foes, and the clue of all his reproaches, the centre of all his bitter pinings seems to be certain individuals connected with a certain unfortunate family among the Parsees. It is in these places that one finds in the pseudo-sage, as in the Childe Harold of Byron, the intended self-portrait of the essayist. Of course, it is satisfying to our instincts of justice, and appeasing outraged conscience, if every offender to society be brought to task with due deserts, even he be the "king or the cobbler." But it shocks our fine tastes and finer sentiments, to blame one for the faults of one's neighbour, on no other ground than that one happens to be one's relative, by blood or wedlock, such a philosophy cancels all our principles of individual justice, and shuts the door against moral responsibility altogether. This is at least damaging to the laurels already achieved by the author as the poet of the "Gunj-nameh." It is certainly not doing 'poetic justice.' On the whole, we construe these passages to be utterances of a despairing sufferer, although we will not say that the essay, otherwise so meritorious, is a mere safety valve to vent the smokes of a personal grievance or a personal injury. We will not admit, although it is possible that the eulogies on the solvent parties of the day, and the rich drapery of ideas and expressions serve only as complements to fill up this outline. We sincerely tolerate the boldness of conceiving the work, and like the graces of language, the variety of personal insight into men and things, which is brought to bear on the subject matter and the often happy, though monotonous morals drawn out from every example quoted. These are merits which yield to no extant prose-work written in that dialect,—the 'Parsee Guzarati.' The student who is anxious to see how far the language is capable of beauty and pliancy, will here find matter enough for his study. It is also a useful book to those who will endorse as well as those who condemn the author's views. And it will remain as an instructive history fit for the perusal of future generations.

We congratulate the highly creditable attempts of the author, whose time, as we are informed, although occupied in mercantile affairs, yet he has from time to time continued to devote his leisure hours in such laborious literary subjects for the good of the Parsees in particular and his countrymen in general.

The energy of the author appears more creditable when contrasted with those of some known and pretending scholars who seem to devote their time in idleness and seldom or never endeavour to appear in such literary fields.

THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OF BOMBAY.

Introductory Chapter.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It must be a matter of considerable local and some general interest, both at home and in India, to know something of the way in which Joint Stock enterprize has comported itself in Bombay during the most extraordinary period of the history of the city. That this enterprize is now almost starved out of existence, shunned and even reviled by its erewhile admirers and supporters, is a fact which is worthy the most serious contemplation both of the economist and the administrator. It is worthy too of the consideration of those private citizens who desire to see the city raised once more to a position which its wealth and importance demands. I may not promise your readers that my remarks can direct public opinion, can bring back lost honour, can redeem lost capital, or can restore lost commercial confidence; for while admitting the great power and influence of the Press even in India, it is true beyond dispute that no writer can influence the money market. No! I can do nothing with the money market, as you, Sir, may be willing to confess while you remember your own powerful and my humble but persistent efforts in the days of excitement following on prosperity, to call attention to the dangers of establishing Banks and Financial Associations which were not required, and of projecting reclamation and other schemes on purely speculative bases. But if I can do nothing with the money market, I can deal singly with our remaining Joint-Stock institutions, and while endeavouring to guage their condition and measure their vitality, I can at least draw the attention of the thinking public to what may be not only true sources of investment but of future absolute wealth. To illustrate this position; I might enquire of all the men who held shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company between the years 1858 and 1864, how it happens that the shares which were always at a premium during those years are now not worth half the money which has actually been paid upon them? I will hear probably in reply that the shares are not now "as good as money," and that they are liable to still further depreciation, while at the same time they yield no Dividend. And then I would ask such an objector whether a great commercial scheme can be made to stand on other than true commercial considerations? If the commercial characters of the "Elphinstone" were true for the investor in 1860, are they not more true in 1867? I object to offer a single argument to the speculator in this connection. My hope then of being able to point out the value of property in Bombay is not an unreasonable one, nor is my expectation of securing the attention of many good men to my remarks unreal.

The fruit of the Joint-Stock enterprise to the capitalist is profit or dividend, and this may be either true or false: true when it is derived from trade, industry, or commerce, and false when it is derived from a risky business which sinks capital. I have not time to go over the total "profits" that were divided amongst shareholders in those Bombay Financial institutions which were long enough in existence to reach the happy stage of a "declared dividend," but these dividends are the best example of false profit which Bombay affords. Leaving aside for the present the general consideration of the dividends of those institutions that are engaged in realizing profits from the first day of their existence, let me confine attention to those institutions which look, especially to the true investor, not only for their existence, but for their success. Let me take the Elphinstone Land and Press Company as the type of these. A considerable amount of capital must remain unproductive of dividend for a period more or less prolonged according to the nature of the work to be executed, and it is unreasonable to expect an immediate return upon the invested capital; but legitimately, commercially, and vitally, it does not follow that because no immediate dividend is received upon the capital so invested that the capital itself is depreciated in value. If such capital is invested in a sound scheme, it is not long before the capitalist can himself discern that his money has been well invested, and he holds fast his investment in the certainty of future profit. The speculator may come in to lend delusion to the scheme, and according as he is able unduly to raise the market value of the stock, so it is only too probable that a corresponding depression will follow. In ordinary times the efforts of "Bulls" and "Bears" are of little moment to the public and of no importance to the investor; but in times of great excitement in the stock market these efforts,—especially those of the Bulls—are most pernicious;—not to the true investor, who only temporarily sinks overplus capital, but to those other good investors, who, whether they are possessed of too much or barely sufficient capital, are intimidated when the "Bears" rush in to force down securities to an abnormal and unjust limit, and thus themselves become little "Bears" because of their fears. When an undue value has been given by the speculator to the shares of a Joint-Stock Company, then I maintain it is the duty of the Directors of the Institution to confront the speculator with facts and figures in order to keep the stock in a healthy position. The speculator should be met by full publicity of the opinions and views of the Directors; and not after a half year has passed by, but immediately the disease begins. It is even a question that might be asked whether the honest and true Director should not resign his post rather than be forced into a false position. I admit this would be an extreme measure, but it would perhaps meet a desperate case. Neither the publicity for which I contend, nor the resignations of Directors which I advocate, have been the rule in Bombay. It has rather been the fashion for Directors to suppose that the false value which the market gave to the shares of their companies when speculation was rife, was an acknowledgment of their own superior management of the affairs of the Company; and it has been rather the fashion too to pretend to know or care nothing for what was going on in the stock market, but rather to trust to half-yearly or annual general meetings to discuss the true position. I can recognize no difference between the management of a commercial house and the management of a Joint Stock Company; but practically we find a very serious difference to exist in the unconcerned manner in which Directors of Joint-Stock Companies vacate their chairs at pleasure. With great land companies like the "Elphinstone" this is a minor matter, because the true managers are the Secretaries and Treasurers—a respectable commercial firm who regard the success of their scheme with as much anxiety as they do the prosperity of their own house—but with financial institutions the desertion of Directors is of vital consequence. Sudden resignations always signify danger, and they should be to the shareholder what the red light is to the railway engine driver, a caution not only to pull up but to ascertain the direction and nature of the danger. The numerous red lights

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which our public companies have been hoisting lately have been pretty generally disregarded: the driver has pushed on and the passengers have remained satisfied within until the danger was met ending in disaster.

Every public company whose operations are not concealed within the four walls of a Bank parlour, can be guaged with more or less accuracy by observant men, though they may not be Engineers, Merchants, or professional individuals. I mean that in so far as the operations of the Company are concerned, they can ascertain the probable true value of the shares, whether dividends are paid on the operations or whether the Company has not yet reached the stage of profit. It has been declared at a large public meeting in Bombay, and by a high financial authority, that the test of the value of the shares of a public company is the market rate of the day. With due submission I would say that this must depend upon the character and occupation of the men to whom this instruction is offered. In an assemblage of stock Brokers such a statement would be received with "thunders of applause," but in a concourse of investors it would be accepted with an incredulous smile. In calm seasons, when commerce and finance go hand in hand in confidence and harmony, the stock market maintains a sliding scale of valuation depending chiefly upon buyers and sellers, but influenced somewhat by keen-eyed manipulators who may be "Bulls" or "Bears." During such seasons there may be truth in the share market aphorism to which I have alluded; but during the great excitement of what may be called a share mania, or during the corresponding depression of what may be called a share panic, the aphorism is illusory. The state of the share-market during the excitement of a mania such as that of 1864 in Bombay did not prove that the true value of "Back Bay's" was Rs. 50,000, nor has the depression of the share panic in 1867 proved that the true value of "Elphinstone's" is Rs. 500. All that either of these periods completety proved has been the astonishing number of fools, riggers, and madmen which Bombay contains. If I were called upon to pronounce an opinion regarding the future of Bombay from this evidence, coupled with the financial aphorism of the worthy Banker who would test the value of shares by the obtaining market rate, I should shake my head in despair, and employ my pen for the purpose of calling upon our new Governor to organize a lunacy commission on an extensive scale, to enquire into the mental condition of every past and present shareholder in Bombay. And it will not be many days before His Excellency will be found quite prepared to receive such an application—which I hereby promise not to make. But I believe the patient is not quite "gone in the head," and those who now hold, or may yet hold, the shares of our public companies are on the point of waking up from a passing hallucination which will leave not a trace of aberration behind. With returning reason and the settlement of the public mind, it is quite evident that the "Bears" will monopolise the prizes which others are ready to throw away in childish fear, and that they are even now buzzing round our liquidators to purchase the whole stock in trade of the men who fell in the battle of Gossypium in the years 1865-66. I think it will be an accomplishment of some importance if any considerable number of the present shareholders in public companies can be persuaded to hold fast by their shares when the market has probably reached its lowest limit. They know as well as I can tell them that all sales of shares in public companies at present are a sacrifice of capital, and that if they unite to "hold on" they may soon disregard the operations of liquidators. Before concluding this chapter I would ask the holders of shares why they should not now deal with property in shares as they do in real property? The former is regarded with suspicion, the latter with favour. An "Elphinstone" shareholder who could be found willing to dispose of his shares at the present rate, would be found unwilling to sell one of his houses at present rates. The loss would be greater in the former case than it would in the latter. If it is true that there are many sellers of shares, it is also true that there are many sellers of house property: the liquidators of insolvent estates are the chief sellers in both cases. I would not have it supposed that my remarks are intended to encourage the hope of another excitement in shares. I hope that may never be. But I desire to represent that shareholders are their own worst enemies while they refuse to be guided by the evidence of their senses and throw away depreciated stock because it has been unduly depreciated: they are committing the very error that was committed in 1864 by men who purchased stock because it was unduly raised. In both cases sellers and buyers were not only the victims of a delusion but its originators also. There are many strong reasons why single individuals should now and then part with their shares even at present rates, but the capitalist and the investor should not be guided by these men, nor yet by the liquidators of insolvent estates. There is a true value to all public company shares which can be easily ascertained, and this value should not only guide but encourage the capitalist to come forward to buy, and the investor to hold, at the present most exceptionable time in the history of the Bombay share-market.

In my next chapter I purpose discussing the prospects of the "Elphinstone Land and Press Company." Q.

4th March.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, NOON.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of the Week......	55,250	Bales.
" " " Surats	20,125	"
" Imports of the Week ...	25,500	"
" " " Surats	900	"
" Stock	535,000	"
" " Surats	131,000	"

Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

The Bombay Mail of the 14th February has been delivered to-day in London.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed iet.

Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

The Market at Manchester to-day closed flat.

7 lbs. Shirtings............	10s. 3d.
8¼ "	12s. 9d.
40s Twist	1s. 6d.

[*The following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

SEVERE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ROYAL TROOPS AND FENIANS.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, NOON.

The Select Committee which Major Anson moved for in the House of Commons the other night, for enquiring into the duties of the British Army in India, has been appointed.

Intelligence has been received in London of the murder of Dr. Livingstone.

Latest news from Ireland states that the Fenians are now threatening Tipperary.

A severe conflict has taken place between the Royal troops and the Fenians at Clonmel.

The other large towns are quiet.

In the House of Commons last night General Peel proposed that Armies of Reserve be formed and that the soldiers pay be increased two pence.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 11th March.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Bombay.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly* was hauled into the Government Dock yesterday.

ON Sunday morning last a newly-born female child was found by the police in Bhundar guliy on the Girgaum Back Road. The child was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government yesterday that the direct line was right to Constantinople, Persian line still interrupted.

WE understand that on the application of one of the parties, the case of *Veerbaee* vs. *Hormusjee Framjee* for the restitution of conjugal rights, has again been adjourned until Saturday next.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

Quick March .... Fahrback.
Overture......"The Lily of Killarney." Benedict.
Quadrille ..."Freikugeln"............... Voss.
Selection......"I. Puritani"............... Bellini.
Waltz ...."Natalien"................. Labitzky.
Polka ...."Kathinka" .... Strause.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

THE Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court disposed of 115 cases during the last month under the extended jurisdiction. The services of professional gentlemen were engaged in almost all of these cases.

THE public meeting in connexion with the Army Scripture Readers' Society takes place at 5 P. M. to-day in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. His Excellency Sir Robert Napier will preside, and the Lord Bishop will propose the first resolution. The presence of ladies is invited.

IT will be remembered that a short time ago an appeal was filed in the High Court on behalf of the three of the directors of the Broach Bank, who were convicted and sentenced to three year's rigorous imprisonment by the senior assistant Judge of Broach, Mr. Macpherson, on several serious charges preferred against them by the shareholders of that Bank. We learn that the appeal comes on for argument in the Appellate Side of the Court in the course of this week.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the Bombay Press Company was held yesterday at the office of the secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. A. C. Brice and Co., for the purpose of receiving the report and the balance sheet for the past year. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday occupied the chair. The report and balance sheet having been submitted resolutions were passed appointing Messrs. Casumbhoy Durrumsey and Soonderjee Mooljee directors, and Messrs. Brodie and Dorabjee Framjee Panday auditors for 1866-67.

AN inquest was held on Sunday last at Old Nagpada, concerning the death of a mussal,; of the age of about forty years, named Govind Amboosilker. From the evidence of a policeman, it appeared, that on Friday the 23rd February last, while he was going his rounds in the Borah Bazar Street at 1 A. M., he saw the deceased coming out of a house with his clothes in flames. He ran towards him and tore off his dhotur and waistcoat, which had both caught fire. The deceased had received severe burns on the abdomen, chest, and left thigh. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. On being questioned by the policeman as to how his clothes caught fire, the deceased replied that he did not know how it occurred as he was under the influence of liquor. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 8th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay, during the same period ranged from 0 hour 35 minutes to 0 hour 3 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of 10th to 8 P. M. of the 11th March were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra	46	34	10	2
" Calcutta via Madras ...	48	48	27	9
" Madras	5	45	0	0

KURRACHEE, 11TH, 5 P.M.—Direct line interrupted between Fao and Bagdad. Persian line still interrupted.

ON the 14th January last, Abdool Ally and four other Borahs were sentenced by the acting chief magistrate to be imprisoned in the County Jail, the first defendant for four months and the rest for three months each, for assaulting Mr. W. J. Addis and Mr. H. A. Jones on the Bhendy Bazaar road. The first defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in addition to imprisonment; and all of them were, on the expiration of the sentence, to be bound over to keep the peace towards the complainants. On the 30th January and 19th February last Messrs. Dallas and Co. forwaded to Government petitions from the prisoners praying for a remission of the expired portion of the sentence passed on them, The acting chief magisrate reported on the petitions that, as the prisoners were said to be respectable tradesmen and were believed to have been well-conducted citizens previous to their conviction, and as they had been nearly two months in prison, he thought that the clemency of government might now be properly extended to them. Government accordingly authorised their discharge from custody on the 4th instant, and they were discharged after being bound over to keep the peace and on the payment by the first defendant of the fine of one hundred rupees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week, ending 3rd March, 1867.

OPEN 845½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	71,064	10	1
Merchandize	"	3,78,033	6	3
Electric Telegraph	"	1,519	15	0
Earth Train	"	7,723	2	6
Total	Rs...	4,58,341	1	10

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Further subscriptions collected by the Collector of Hydrabad........................	152	14	10
Subscription received from Luxumonrow Annasahib of Miraj............................	150	0	0
Further subscriptions collected by the Agent to the Governor, Punch Mahals...	36	8	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Shikarpoor Collectorate and remitted by Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor.	29	0	0
Further subscriptions collected by the Collector of Kurrachee viz.:—			
From Goolam Mahomed, Head Moonshee Office of Political Superintendent, Upper Sind.....................	5	0	0
Ditto. Mahomed Hussun Head Moonshee Office of Political Agent, Khelat	2	0	0
Ditto. Mahomed Kassum Head Moonshee in the Office of the Brigade Major, Upper Sind.............	2	0	0
Ditto. School Master and Students of Larkhana	3	5	2
Further subscriptions collected in the Rutnagheree Collectorate and remitted per Deputy Collector Rutnagheree	2	8	0
Subscription received from a Friend to the distressed	10	0	0
Further subscriptions collected by the Mamlutdar of ... in the Sattara Collectorate and remitted per Deputy Collector Sattara ...	20	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	2,73,530	12	6
Total...	2,73,944	0	6

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
Hon. Secretaries

Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53′ 30″ North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

1867. Date.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. (inches)	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours. (Miles.)
Mar. 5th	29·917	74·6	69·8	67·6	0·791	4·3	81·2	68·1	N.; N.E.; N.N.W.; N.W.; [illegible]	162·0
" 6th	·867	76·2	68·6	65·1	·691	2·1	82·0	69·6	[illegible]	193·2
" 7th	·873	77·3	70·2	66·7	·711	3·3	87·9	69·6	[illegible]	102·1
" 8th	·800	76·0	71·2	69·1	·757	1·4	82·4	71·3	[illegible]	80·6
" 9th	·942	75·4	71·5	69·9	·834	0·0	81·7	70·5	[illegible]	115·1
" 10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent sat "in insolvency" yesterday, for the purpose of taking up cases of a special character. The case of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka was gone into, and occupied the Court during the whole day.

From the insolvent's schedule it appears that the liabilities of the estate amount to Rs. 50,38,027, and the assets to Rs. 3,11,242.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Dunbar appeared for the insolvent; the Advocate General and Mr. Hayllar for Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, an opposing creditor; Mr. McCulloch for Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, another opposing creditor; and Mr. Marriott, to watch the case on behalf of Messrs Finlay, Scott and Co.

The Advocate General said the creditor for whom he appeared opposed the discharge of the insolvent on various grounds. The first ground of objection was that the schedule coupled with the "observations" at the end of it was a false and fraudulent statement as to the partnership, and held out to creditors an inducement not to oppose. In the "observations" to which he referred a statement of alleged facts was made and the Court was left to decide from them whether a third party, named Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, a brother of Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, and who was known to be a wealthy man, had not been a partner in the firm, and whether he was not liable to the full extent of his property to make up the deficiency in the present insolvency—viz., fifty lakhs of rupees. It would be seen when evidence was adduced that the whole of the books of the firm—about a hundred in number—showed the transactions recorded in them to have been the transactions of a partnership consisting of Manockjee Shapoorjee and Muncherjee Heerjee, (the latter being a son of Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney) and carrying on business under the name of Muncherjee Heerjee and Co.; and that there was no mention made in them of any transaction in regard to which Heerjee Jehangeer appeared to have been a partner. This ground of objection was only one of many, and was not by any means the most serious.

His Lordship said that in order to decide the question as to whether a false and fraudulent statement had been made it would be necessary for him to say whether Heerjee had been a partner; and that this he could not do, as it was irrelevant to the insolvency of the person now before the Court.

The Advocate General said that if Heerjee had actually been a partner the statement of the insolvent that the assets which had to be set against the enormous liabilities already mentioned amounted to only three lakhs was incorrect. The learned counsel here read a portion of the remarks appended to the schedule, in which it was stated that in March 1862 Heerjee proposed to enter into partnership with the insolvent; that, this proposal being accepted, an agreement was prepared in June of that year and signed in the presence of Heerjee by the insolvent and by Muncherjee Heerjee and Jewanjee Heerjee, two sons of Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, who did not wish that his name should appear in connection with the firm; and that by a sub-agreement, which was signed by the same parties and handed over to Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney for custody, a certain division of the profits was agreed to. It was also asserted that in pursuance of those agreements Heerjee had received a share of the profits, and had advanced monies to carry on the business, and otherwise acted as a partner. The learned counsel summitted that these statements were inconsistent with the schedule.

His Lordship said that in English law it was often a very nice question whether a man was a partner or not. Assuming the schedule to be true, it disclosed the accounts of the insolvent and another person, publicly known to have been members of the firm, and it also stated certain facts from which the Court might, if it thought proper, conclude that a certain other person was liable. The point before the Court did not affect the concealment or disclosure of assets or liabilities.

At the request of the Advocate General the Court took a note of the objection.

His Lordship asked if anybody was asking that Heerjee should be declared a partner.

The Advocate General said he was not doing that, but was merely giving reasons for refusing the insolvent's discharge on the ground that if the statements in the "observations" appended to the schedule were correct, the schedule itself was false.

Mr. McCulloch (for Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney) said he understood the insolvent himself asked that Heerjee should be declared a partner. If his learned friend would repudiate that, there was an end of the question, and there would be no more dispute about the matter.

Mr. Pigot said the insolvent had stated what he believed to be the truth, and that it was not for him to add anything more. What he had done was to give the Court all the facts and thus enable it to decide upon the matter for itself.

His Lordship asked if Muncherjee Heerjee was alive.

The Advocate General said he was, and that he also had presented a petition to this Court.

Mr. McCulloch argued the question at considerable length, submitting that the real question was, whether it was necessary for the Court, under the circumstances, to enter into an enquiry as to whether Heerjee had or had not been a partner. His reason for maintaining that this question ought to be gone into was, that the Court might be able to decide under sec. 50 of the Act whether the insolvent had—as he (the learned counsel) alleged he had—either in his books or in his schedule made false entries within the meaning of that section.

One of the books of the firm was produced before the Court in support of Mr. McCulloch's case. It was a (Guzeratee) journal for 1862-3, and contained entries of transactions made from day to day. At one part of the book were entries showing that the amount of the profits for the year amounted to Rs. 80,972, and that this sum had been credited as follows:— to Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, in respect of his share of eleven annas, Rs. 55,668; and to Muncherjee Heerjee Readymoney, in respect of his share of five annas, Rs. 25,304. There were entries in a ledger also, corresponding with the above.

His Lordship said that if the statement in the schedule was true the insolvent would only have been entitled to a six-anna share.

Mr. McCulloch said that was so, and that Muncherjee would have been entitled according to the schedule to a share of only two and a half annas. There was not a single entry in the books, crediting Heerjee with any portion of the amount of the profits. It thus appeared that either there had been a conspiracy between the insolvent and Heerjee, by which they concocted books with a view to defrauding the creditors, or the statement at the end of the schedule that Heerjee had been a partner was a false statement. It was stated that the agreement to which the insolvent referred had been signed; but this his (Mr. McCulloch's) client altogether denied. It was important to consider, in disposing of the petition of the insolvent, whether he had—as was apparently the case—either in his books or in his schedule made false entries; and the question was quite a simple one, only involving an enquiry as to whether on a certain date a certain document was signed between the parties, and would not take up very much of his Lordship's time.

Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the insolvent, said the reason why the books did not contain any statement showing Heerjee to be a partner was that the partnership had been conducted in the manner explained in the schedule. The books of every partnership were kept according to an arrangement between the partners, and this plan was adopted, when necessary, with the view of preventing clerks and others who had access to the books from knowing the position of a sleeping partner in the firm. Creditors had nothing to do with that, unless, with a view to inducing people to give credit to the firm, names were employed which were not the names of *bona fide* partners; but in the present instance, in which the name of Heerjee, a wealthy man, was now brought forward, no charge of that kind could be made. The entries to which Mr. McCulloch had referred were not false when considered with reference to the arrangement under which the books had been kept; and with that arrangement the creditors had nothing on earth to do. When the insolvent came to file his schedule he had to frame it upon one or other of two theories. He might—assuming Heerjee to be a partner, which, so far as he was advised, he believed him to be—have described himself as having lately traded in partnership with Heerjee Jehangeer and Muncherjee Heerjee; but supposing it had turned out, upon some question of law, that Heerjee was not a partner, it would have been much less satisfactory to the creditors than if he had presented the accounts on the other assumption—that is, taking the books as the basis of the schedule, and adding in a separate form all the circumstances upon which he submitted to the Court that Heerjee was a partner. The facts had been stated, almost in the same words as at present, in the original petition presented to Mr. Justice Westropp on behalf of the insolvent in August last, but that learned Judge refused to receive it, on the ground that the statement it contained was one which ought properly to be included in the schedule. Nevertheless, since that time, and before the books came into their hands, the creditors had been in point of fact aware of the insolvent's views in regard to the partnership, and of the explanation which it was necessary to possess in examining the books of the firm. The argument of the Advocate General that the introduction of the name of Heerjee in the schedule was calculated to induce creditors not to oppose might have been just if the name had been brought forward positively as that of a partner; but the course taken by the insolvent was one which might be expected to have quite the opposite effect.

Mr. Pigot having enlarged upon those arguments, Mr. Dunbar followed on the same side, and the Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch afterwards addressed the Court in reply.

The Judge in deciding the point at issue said: This is an application by two creditors who oppose the discharge of the insolvent on the ground that either a false statement has been made in his schedule, or a false entry has been made in his books. The statement in the schedule is to the effect that there was a private arrangement between him and one Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, by which Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney was to share in the profits of the pretended partnership, but to have his name concealed from the public. Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney is also entered in the schedule as a creditor of the insolvent. He contends that the statement as to his having been a partner is false, and is a false statement in a writing within the meaning of sec. 50, being a false statement in the schedule, and that it is such a statement fraudulently made with the intent to defeat the objects of this Act. Now, when the matter was first mentioned, I was rather inclined to think that a mere false statement of that nature was not one within the section, but on consideration it appears to me that it certainly is a statement which defeats the very claim of that creditor himself. He is presented as a creditor and at the same time he is stated to be a partner, and thereby no doubt it defeats one of the objects of this Act, which is that all creditors should be paid their debts fairly, by the persons legally liable for the payment of those debts. And the effect of this statement—presuming it to be a false one—would certainly be to frustrate the payment of Heerjee's debt, for instead of being a creditor he would probably turn out to be largely indebted to the estate. Therefore, I am of opinion that it must be regarded as a false statement coming within the section. Then, if this statement is true it is contended by the other opposing creditor, Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, that it is a statement contrary to what appears in the books themselves, because we find in one of the books for 1862-3 an entry which is equivalent to an admission that the profits of the concern were to be divided between two creditors—to the present insolvent an eleven anna share, and to Muncherjee Heerjee a five-anna share. Now, it has been said that that is not a false entry, and moreover that the insolvent was not bound to make any entry at all with respect to that matter,—that it merely concerned the division of profits and was for the private information of the partners themselves. But, in the first place, the book in which this is found is not a private book; it is one which contains all the daily transactions of the partnership, and one which must necessarily, therefore, have fallen into the hands of the creditors of the partnership;—one which they were perfectly entitled to look through, and to expect to find true and entirely free from all false or ambiguous entries. Now, this entry certainly would have the effect of defeating one object of the Act, viz., the payment of all the debts of the partnership by the persons legally liable. If the facts now stated by the insolvent were true, undoubtedly Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, who shared in the profits, is liable for the payment of the debts; and by reason of this entry dust would be thrown in the eyes of the creditors, for they on reading it would be led to suppose that there were only two when in fact there were three partners, the third it is stated being the only solvent member of the firm. Of course, before putting in force sec. 50, the Court must hold that the statements or the entry were fraudulently made. Now, if those statements appended to the schedule should turn out to be false one can scarcely suppose they could have been made otherwise than fraudulently, for it is impossible that the insolvent could have stated otherwise than fraudulently that deeds had been executed and a private arrangement entered into, which had no existence but in his own brain. Of course in that case the Court would hold that the statements had been fraudulently made; and with regard also to the entries in the books, if the Court should think that they were false it must come to the conclusion that they were made fraudulently, because, by the admission of the insolvent himself, their object was to conceal the real state of the case, or in other words to conceal the name of Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney. Therefore in either case I should consider that an offence had been committed under sec. 50. Of course the offence might be of a more heinous nature in the one case than in the other. That being the state of the case it is incumbent upon the Court in a matter of this nature to discover the real truth in order to put sec. 50 in force. Therefore it will be necessary for me to go into the question and to determine whether the schedule is false or the entry false. In either case it will fall within sec. 50, but the consequences would be different. Evidence will now be gone into with the view of showing whether the statement in the schedule is false or true. If it is true, then the entry in the book is false; if the entry is true, then the schedule is false.

Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, insolvent, examined by Mr. Pigot, said that in 1862 he was a manager in the firm of Finlay, Scott & Co. One day Heerjee Jehangheer Readymoney came to the Cotton Green and requested insolvent to buy 500 candies of Dhollera cotton on joint account with him. This was in the month of March or April 1862. Insolvent refused to do so at first, but ultimately agreed to buy. He then bought 500 candies and entered into a contract for future delivery. It had been agreed that witness should take two annas in the rupee and Heejee fourteen. This was the first transaction with him. Had before bought cotton with others. That contract was completed and Heerjee advanced the whole of the money, they took delivery of the cotton and afterwards sold it to Cursetjee Furdoonjee. The profits were rendered to Heerjee in the first instance and witness subsequently got four annas in the rupee. There were also 250 candies bought and afterwards sold from Merwanjee Bhownuggur and the profits divided between them. It was sold in Bombay. Shipped some cotton to England through Wallace & Co., in May 1862 and others, the profits in the same being divided between them in the same proportion as the other. The shipment was made in the name of Shapoorjee Manockjee—(witness' son a boy 4 years old). Believed there was a profit on these transactions and insolvent received his share in cash. Cotton was at that time going up. Heerjee about the middle of June came to witness at his club at Tardeo and asked him to promise something, but as he did not know what it was he therefore declined. He then said he wanted witness to open a house as merchants in Bombay and witness ultimately accepted his offer, about a fortnight afterwards. It was then agreed that Heerjee should take ten annas in the rupee and witness six. Witness then gave Finlay, Scott and Co. six months notice to quit, but Heerjee remained with Lyon Brothers. Witness was to manage the new business. The agreement was drawn up by Hormusjee Shapoorjee Kaka, book-keeper to Messrs. Heerjee, whose two sons signed the agreement, witness signed it first and Heerjee's sons afterwards. This agreement was not read to witness but he was told by Heerjee that the capital of the firm was to be one lac of rupees, in which witness was to have a share of six annas, and five annas to each of the sons. No business was done under this agreement. There was a sub-agreement drawn up at the same time by Hormusjee Shapoorjee Kaka. Heerjee Jehangheer and his two sons and witness were present, this agreement was signed by all but Heerjee, it was then handed to Heerjee and witness had not seen it since. In this agreement witness' share was six annas, the two sons of Heerjee two and half annas each, and Heerjee himself five annas. This agreement was read over to witness by Hormusjee Shapoorjee Patuck before it was signed. It was drawn out immediately and signed on the spot. Witness was one of the parties who was present when the first document was agreed to and himself drew up the rough draft previously. Hormusjee came to the meeting with both the documents drawn up and ready. Did not know anything about the second agreement before it was produced at that meeting and made no enquiries about it. Afterwards told Heerjee that he understood that he was his partner, when Heerjee said he could not sign it himself as he was broker to Lyon Brothers, and could not give his name publicly. This agreement was not similar to the rough draft, but after the explanation from Heerjee the other agreement was drawn up with the names of the sons instead of his own. About a fortnight before this the rough draft was given to Heerjee to prepare the agreement. He therefore went to the meeting prepared to sign the deed. After signing the agreement asked Heerjee for an explanation and it was thereupon that the sub-agreement was drawn up. Heerjee's object being to keep a hold upon his two sons. The sub-agreement was to be kept quiet. Being satisfied with this they continued to carry on business till September following under the name of Shapoorjee Manockjee, when they took the new name, the profits were divided at these rates between insolvent and Heerjee himself.

The further hearing of the case was at this stage of the proceedings adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—William Smyth, a seaman of the ship *Bulwark*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner persisted in refusing duty before the Magistrate, who sentenced him to hard labour in the County Jail for ten days.

SUSPECTED OF STEALING OPIUM.—Jaysa Bhimjee, a labourer, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of opium, of the value of ten rupees, which might reasonably be suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 20, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a month.

(BEFORE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Soma Appajee and Myoda Bheermoo were charged, the first prisoner with theft of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 the property of Mr Nusserwanjee Koyajee, and the second with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

The prosecutor, head accountant to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, had in a chest of drawers, among other notes and money a currency note for Rs 1,000, which he missed about the middle of last month. He had reason to suspect the first prisoner, who was a hamal in his service and had left him some days previously. A warrant was issued for his aprehension. He was arrested at his native village, and was placed before His Worship this day when the prosecutor identified him.

The case was postponed until Monday next for further enquiry.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Currimbhoy Oosmanbhoy, a Borah, was charged as above.

Mr. Atmaram Jugonnath appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Morojee Kassinath for the defence.

The prosecutor traded in Bombay with his father and another, and the prisoner served as the moonim of the firm. About a month ago, he left on pretence of going to Surat. It was then discovered that he had made some false entries in the books. He was apprehended on a warrant issued at the instance of the prosecutor, who identified him in the dock this day. His Worship adjourned the case until Friday next for further investigation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD ON CERTAIN EUROPEAN FIRMS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have just finished reading Sir Joseph Arnould's elaborate, if not exhaustive, decision in regard to "Cutcha" contracts reported in your paper of to-day. Sir Joseph's conclusion does not offend my moral sense, but perhaps his law, if it is not presumptuous in me to say so, may yet be revised, possibly overturned. But some extrajudicial remarks of the Judge *have* offended, I do not say my moral sense, but my sense of propriety and good taste, and I believe I speak the sense of the mercantile community and indeed the community at large when I protest against a Judge introducing into his judgments patronising critical and descriptive observations on a number of firms whose names come accidentally before him, but whose merits are no part of the issue to be tried. Thus in this particular case of Heerjee Bhimjee & Co., against Jules Siegfried and Co., a partner in the house of W. Nicol and Co., having been a witness, he is described as "of the great firm of W. Nicol and Co." Mr. Michael Scott again is "the well-known partner in the eminent house of Ritchie, Steuart and Co." while the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter is only "of the highly respectable firm of W. and A. Graham and Co." while Mr. Alexander Steuart, it seems, is simply "a partner in the firm of Finlay, Scott and Co.," which firm, I presume, is to be judicially considered in the face of the foregoing, as neither "great," nor "eminent," nor even "highly respectable."

I forbear noticing Sir Joseph's disparaging remarks on some possible law which Mr. Hunter seems to have been allowed to propound in the witness box. Mr. Hunter, as every one knows, is not a person to obtrude opinions unasked. I cannot think that any gentleman at the bar could have been so wanting in respect to his profession as to have attempted to elicit any legal opinions from a layman who was in the box simply to give evidence of facts within his own knowledge. Still less could I suppose that any Judge would have allowed such a thing, and least of all could I have supposed that a Judge, having allowed it, would afterwards demean himself by making disp raging remarks on a merchant's opinion on a point of mercantile law thus wrung from him in a Court, where he must answer as he was asked, and according to his lights, which if not those of a full-blown puisne judge, are to be considered we suppose, like his firm, at least, "highly respectable."

If I remember rightly some one had praised Dr. Johnson to his face more than the Doctor liked. "Sir," said the redoubtable Sam,—"before you applaud one so, you should consider what your praise is worth."—So I would have Sir Joseph Arnould when he has to mention the names of a number of firms, to consider what his eulogies are worth before he measures them out so discriminatively, as to speak of one firm as "great," of another as "eminent," of another as "highly respectable," and of a fourth as—nothing at all. Not to get a good word for one's firm from Sir Joseph Arnould now will make one feel that he thinks it deserves a bad one, and by the way if Sir Joseph's conduct in this case can be defended, I do not know why next time when a few mercantile houses are before him, he should not describe one of them as petty, another as undistinguished, a third as not highly respectable, and a fourth as really no better than it should be. There is a good deal of fun in this kind of thing, but I protest it is not

JUDICIAL.

Fort, 8th March.

THE ELOPEMENT AT KAMPTEE.

(*From the Central India Times.*)

WITH a temerity wholly unaccountable, if we exclude the mysterious influence of an overruling Providence, a murderer has often been known to hover for days around the scene of his crime, lingering in the vicinity and loth to depart from it, as if the blood stained spot possessed some irresistible fascination for him. Pretty much in the same spirit of pertinacious rashness the Editor of the *Southern Cross* seems bent upon keeping up a wordy war on the subject of the now notorious elopement that lately shocked all the anxious matrons blest wiih marriageable daughters at Kamptee. In his issue of the 2nd current, our evangelical contemporary edified his readers with a short paragraph, which contains no less than six distinct assertions, and we do not hesitate to brand each of them as a palpable perversion of fact. But ere we proceed further with our comments on this "gem," which apparently was polished off by a clerical hand at Kamptee, we shall give our readers the full benefit of the precious paragraph itself, and here it is, just as it originally appeared; the *italics* alone excepted:—

"KAMPTEE."

> "We are in a *position* to state that certain paragraphs which have recently gone the round of the papers, in reference to an officer of the 1st Royals, lead to an *entirely erroneous* impression. *No elopement* occurred, or any thing *wrong*, and the marriage was not prevented by any *illegal* or *arbitrary* act on the part of the chaplain of the station, but at the *wish* of the *Officer himself*. We commend this correction of his facts to the notice of our severe censor, the *Pioneer* and his correspondent."

The reader will have observed that the Editor of the *Southern Cross* at once challenges credence for all his subsequent statements by beginning with the intrepid assertion, "We are in a position to state." Who now would be so bold as to question the credibility of the Editor, who speaks not after the manner of the Scribes, but as a man in authority, a man who has perfect understanding of the whole affair that has given rise to the present controversy? Our contemporary's present "position" amounts to this—must mean this and nothing else,—that he is possessed of positive information, which justifies him in contradicting the statements made in the obnoxious paragraphs. It must mean that the subject of each of those paragraphs is a pure fabrication and that the writers of them have exercised their inventive faculties in trumping up a case of seduction against "an officer of the 1st Royals," and ruining the reputation of a young lady at Kamptee. All the fictionists of the Central Provinces, who are indebted to their imaginations for their facts, must have conspired for such a purpose—very likely! Now at once, and with the utmost confidence in the strength of our cause, we oppugn this, "position" of the Editor of the *Southern Cross*. It is utterly untenable. If the paragraphs, which he attemps to discredit, coincide, as we believe they do, with the version of the elopement and its attendant incidents as given in the *Pioneer* as well as in this journal, then are those paragraphs true to the letter—unimpeachable in fact and unmistakeable in inference—and unless a meaning, the very reverse of what the terms employed are calculated and doubtless designed to convey, can be tortured from them, they cannot possibly "lead" to or produce an "entirely erroneous impression" or any other impression than the prevailing one, which is that nothing but marriage can now secure for Miss Stewart the social position she has risked by her imprudence. So much for our evangelical contemporary's "position"; and here we may add that though we are aware that certain remarks made by us on this subject at the time of the occurrence were highly displeasing to both the Revd. Mr. Taylor of Kamptee, and the Revd. Mr. Pratt of Seetabulddee, yet we are far from imputing the authorship of the paragraph in the *Southern Cross* to either of them. At the same time, whoever supplied the information, with which our contemporary so stoutly fortifies himself in his sweeping contradictions, must bear to be told, that he has deliberately stated what he must have known to be grossly untrue. This may be considered uncourteous language but in so grave a matter we do not care to mince our speech or "molify a falsehood with a phrase". We must call a spade a spade, this time.

We shall now deal seriatim with the so called "corrections" of our contemporary. No elopement occurred"; this is his first bounce, and an astonishing bounce it is too. For what are the facts? Simply these, Lieutenant Watts—the officer of the 1st Royals alluded to by the *Southern Cross*—was ordered on detachment duty from Kamptee to Seetabuldee, and shortly after his departure from the former station, Miss A. Stewart came to the latter on a visit to her brother-in-law Mr. W. Smith, who has a residence there. As Lieutenant Watts was the accepted suitor of Miss Stewart, and as his formal proposal for the lady's hand had been favourably received by her father, their union appeared to be only a question of time, and so Mr. Smith did not object to Lieutenant Watts' visiting his intended wife at his (Mr. Smith's) house. These privileged interviews were, we understand, pretty frequent, and likewise, we presume, as interesting as such tender meetings usually are to those immediately concerned. But one morning the startling discovery was made that the bird's nest was empty—Miss Stewart had disappeared, and left not the track of a footstep behind her. For a while no clue could be obtained to her whereabouts. Mr. Smith at once commenced a search which for rigorousness might be likened to the hunt for the lady who had unwittingly entombed herself in the Iron Chest. But all his efforts to trace the fair fugitive to her hiding place proved unavailing, until at length Mr. Smith and his friends, acting on information privately conveyed to them, made a *reconnaissance* in the neighbourhood of Lieutenant Watts' bungalow, in an apartment of which Miss Stewart was ultimately discovered. Thus, at an unseasonable hour of the night, when all the rest of the family had retired to repose, Miss Stewart fled from the protection of her sister and her brother-in-law, without leaving a line to inform her distressed relatives either of the object or the direction of her flight. After the lapse of two days she is found living with Lieutenant Watts, "an officer of the 1st Royal,," and if all this does not constitute "elopement," the world could never have been amused with anything of the kind since Helen *levanted* with Paris, and Webster must be in error when he defines that term to mean a "secret departure with a gallant." But our contemporary, whose views of female proprieties seem to be dangerously latitudinarian, not only denies the fact of the elopement, but also denies that "anything wrong" rcourred between the lady and her lower. As this, however, is rather a delicate point to touch upon, we shall merely observe, in reference thereto, that when Mr. Smith upbraided Lieutenant Watts with his improper conduct in having enticed away Miss Stewart from his (Mr. Smith's) protection, Lieutenant Watts attempted to exculpate himself by saying that what was done could not be undone and that all he wanted was to marry the girl. We leave the Editor of the *Southern Cross* to draw his own conclusions from this candid confession,; but to our apprehension none but a case-hardened libertine could pretend to see nothing wrong in a young lady's remaining all night at an officer's quarters, and even if the unambiguous language we have just quoted had never been used, the world would still be slow to believe in the innocence of a young lady who had absented herself from her home under the circumstances described above. We now come to the last denial our contemporary has had the hardihood to make, and it certainly is a crowner. It involves three important points; the first is, that the marriage was not prevented by any "illegal act on the part of the chaplain of the station; the second, that it was not prevented by any "arbitrary" act on the part of the same chaplain and the third, that it was prevented "at the wish of the officer himself." We shall dispose of these three points by a recapitulation of the facts, and we give the facts exactly as we received them from Mr. Smith, the lady's brother-in-law, who took a prominent part through out the proceedings, and whose sole motive in communicating them to us and requesting us to present them to the public through the medium of this journal, was to show that Lieutenant Watts, so far from forsaking Miss Stewart, as was generally, though most erroneously, supposed, did all in his power to induce the chaplains to marry them. The following is a concise statement of the facts, and for the accuracy of it Mr. Smith will vouch. The day after the elopement, or rather, after the discovery of the lady at the officer's quarters, Mr. Stewart, the lady's father, Mr. Smith, and Lieutenant Watts together personally applied to the Revd, Mr. Taylor of Kamptee for a license and begged of him to perform the marriage ceremony. But that worthy chaplain, having the fear of man before his eyes, positively refused to comply with their request, his sole objection being that the Colonel did not approve the proposed marriage. Mr. Smith then asked the chaplain to favour him with a *written* refusal, but the Revd. gentleman was too wise in his generation to do *that*. They then applied to the Revd. Mr. Pratt, of Seetabuldee, but he too refused to perform the marriage ceremony, and for precisely the same reason as that assigned by the Revd. Mr. Taylor. The Revd. Mr. Pratt, however, improved the occasion by giving utterance to the profound ethical axiom that "two evils would not make a good," thereby implying that the lady had done evil by eloping, and that the evil could not be remedied by matrimony.

Now, when no legal impediment exists either on the man's side or the woman's, a clergyman of the Established Church, who refuses to perform the marriage ceremony when duly called upon to do so, is clearly guilty of an illegality. His refusal in such a case is held, both under ecclesiastical and common law, equivalent to defamation of the applicants. For the legitimate inference from such refusal is that there is something so very objectionable in one or both of them as to disqualify, them for the state of 'holy matrimony' and bar the church from sanctifying their union. That of an illegality of this description the chaplains who cut so sorry a figure in this elopement business were guilty there can be no doubt, and that they have acted arbitrarily is equally undeniable. For they both refused to perform the marriage ceremony, solely because it was not in accordance with the Colonel's wishes, although they must have known that no Colonel could exercise any control over a Commissioned Officer in matters matrimonial. A Commissioned Officer is always at perfect liberty to marry whenever, wherever, and whomsoever he pleases, irrespective of his Colonel's consent. As to our contemporary's assertion, that the marriage was prevented "at the wish of the Officer himself," we can only characterise it as a monstrous misrepresentation of the facts. What we have already said furnishes, we think, an ample refutation of a charge which, if true, would lower the Officer beneath the contempt of all honourable men; but we shall now adduce an additional circumstance which completely disproves it. Lieutenant Watts, seeing that there was no prospect of the opposition to his marriage ceasing in high quarters, and that the Chaplains would not perform the ceremony while that opposition lasted, actually penned a letter resigning his Commission, in order to facilitate his union with Miss Stewart. True, the letter was not despatched; at the earliest solicitation of the lady and her father it was suppressed. It is still extant, nevertheless, and that it speaks volumes for the Officer's honourable intentions it is unnecessary for us to point out here.

THE JAMAICA TRIALS.

(*From the Times.*)

WITH the issue of the warrants for the apprehension of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, which was ordered yesterday by Sir Thomas Henry, we are brought to the verge of an important State trial. Important indeed are the principles involved in this prosecution, since, if it can be established that Mr. Eyre, Colonel Nelson, and Mr. Brand were guilty of murder for putting martial law in force in the island of Jamaica, it follows that every person, great or small, who was concerned in the punishment of the insurgents or rioters was guilty of a criminal offence, and has exposed himself to public prosecution or civil action. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the course that these proceedings may take. At the first outset the purpose of the Jamaica Committee seemed to be to prosecute Mr. Eyre on the ground that in the particular case of Gordon he had acted illegally, for that, even even if the Act of the Jamaica Legislature authorized the proclamation of martial law, and the trial under it of rebels taken in arms, Gordon was not so taken, but was a defenceless citizen, residing at the time in another part of the island. Whatever might be his offences, he was not actually participator in the outrages of Morant Bay. This may be called the personal view of the question. The history and the character of Gordon entered largely into it. Was he a patriot or a fanatic, or a real traitor, covering his designs under the show of religion, and urging others to deeds from which he kept aloof himself? Was there any such animosity against him on the part of those in authority as would incite them to find an occasion for wreaking vengeance upon him? In short, was there malice against him on the part of Governor Eyre, or any who aided in taking away his life? These questions were warmly discussed, and the conclusion of those who advocated a prosecution was that Mr. Gordon fell a sacrifice [illegible] of his adversaries. T[illegible]ial, when read in Engla[illegible] person to confess tha[illegible]. Whatever may hav[illegible] Gordon, it was plain that nothing worthy of death had been proved against him. Vague incendiary declamation constituted his only crime: had he been tried for seditious speaking, he might have been convicted; but his execution, whether by martial or any other law, was not to be justified. The defence in the case of Gordon was that, in the opinion not only of Mr. Eyre, but of all who were concerned in the preservation of the public peace, Gordon had been the prime mover in the disturbances which led to the rebellion, and that the Court-martial, being duly constituted, had pronounced him guilty. It was also urged that the island was in such a state that, though the actual outrages of the insurgents had ceased, there were reasonable fears that they might begin again. How far these fears were admissible need not be discussed; but few will doubt, after reading all that passed during that unhappy time, that whatever was done was done under the influence of panic, and that so far only it may be excused, though it can never be justified.

If, however, the speech of Mr. Stephen at Bow-street is to be taken as an index of the Jamaica Committee's present intentions, we may almost put aside the peculiar circumstances of Gordons case, and even his irregular or illegal arrest beyond the limits of the proclaimed district; for Mr. Stephen's argument denies generally the power of any executive authority to try civilians by Court-martial or Military commission. He urged that it was no legally constituted tribunal at common law or under any statute which tried Gordon; that martial law could only adply in time of war, and to members of the military force. The prosecution of Colonel Nelson and Mr. Brand is in accordance with this principle. Whatever may be the responsibilities of these officers, they were not concerned in the illegal transportation of Gordon to Morant Bay, and for all that is exceptional in that case Mr. Eyre and the civil authorities at Kingston are chiefly answerable. We may, then take it for granted that what the prosecutors, desire is to establish that such trials as were held at Morant Bay after the actual quelling of the dispute were invalid, that the sentences were illegal, and that, in fact, every officer, soldier, or seaman, militiaman, or volunteer, who inflicted any punishment after outrage had actually ceased on the part of the negroes, was guilty of a breach of the law, and is criminally and civilly answerable for his offence.

This abstract turn which the Jamaica Committee have given to their prosecution was curiously manifested in the speeches of Mr. Stephen on Wednesday and yesterday. Never were alleged murderers spoken of in such terms and treated with such courtesy. Mr. Eyre is "a brave though mistaken man," "a gentleman and a man of honour;" and the counsel for the prosecution apprehends there is no doubt that he will be ready and willing to meet any charge, and to appear when the occasion for his doing so arises. On the issuing of the warrants Mr. Stephen observed that nothing could be further from the desire of the gentlemen conducting this prosecution than that any disrespect or personal indignity should be offered to the defendants in the service of the warrants, and that if Lieutenant Brand "would give his word that he would attend at the Court at a specified time to answer the charges preferred against him the Committee, instructing him would be perfectly satisfied. There was no desire to place these gentlemen under needless restraint." Mr. Stephen then suggests to the Magistrate the unusual course of admitting to bail the defendants whom he charges with the highest crime known to the law. One would think it an amicable suit, in which the Jamaica officials were to bear a voluntary part, for the purpose of settling a knotty constitutional point. This demeanour of Mr. Stephen is highly to his credit, but it suggests that there is something radically false in the position of those who would prosecute the late Governor and the men who acted under him for the highest crime known to the law. A charge of murder is a charge of muder, and no courtesy or half assurances that the proceedings are only formal and for the purpose of trying a constitutional principle can lessen the gravity of such an accusation to the defendants, and not only to them, but to all who served the Crown during the late disturbances. From a letter of Mr. Stephen to this journal, and from another letter signed "P. H. T.," it will be seen how abstruse and technical are the questions which the prosecution must raise. The Central Criminal Court will be called upon to consider whether the Common Law of England allows the punishment of offenders by martial law, and if so, under what conditions; whether there be or be not a power in the Executive to use all means for the preservation of the public safety, and who is to be the judge whether the means used were necessary; whether the Act of Indemnity is valid,—this last question depending upon uncertain legal considerations and minute points of colonial history. Can it be supposed that the best way of solving such abstruse problems is by placing a Colonel and a naval Lieutenant in the dock at the Old Bailey?

RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*From the Times.*)

Russia having again had occasion to fight the Ameer of Bokhara, the following article from the St. Petersburg *Invalide* will command attention. Being an account of steam navigation on the Sir-Daria river, it treats of the only means of transport which could have developed Russia's power in those pathless wildernesses:—

"With the development of Russian power in Central Asia the Sir-Daria has gained fresh importance, both as regards the transport of troops and the export and import of merchandise. Taking its rise in the south-western declivity of the Tyan Shan hills, the Sir-Daria half-way from its source enters the Khanate of Khokand, forming the valley of Fergana, and retaining the impetuous character of a mountain stream. On emerging into the plain below Chodjent it becomes navigable, and remains so throughout the rest of its lengthened course long the southern districts of our own territory Turkistan. However natural and excellent a communication the river may be, to profit by it a steam squadron was indispensable. Being at the same time an instrument of warfare and a means of conveying and provisioning troops, a steam flotilla on this noble river cannot but materially aid in improving our position in Central Asia. It must be likewise useful in carrying letters and messages between the different forts situate on the river, and also in the transmission of goods. As there is little hope of soon seeing private steamers plying on the Sir-Daria, commerce, unless assisted by our men-of-war, would have been obliged to rely exclusively upon the slow and tardy medium of caravans. For these reasons the necessity of establishing a ste[illegible] flotilla on the river was universally admitt[illegible] the of our first appearance in the countr[illegible] sooner had the Sir-Daria line of pos[illegible] established in 1853, than Captain, now [illegible] Butakoff launched the Peroffski, [illegible] power steamer, at Fort No. 1, ab[illegible] from the mouth of the river. T[illegible] vessel of the "Aral flotilla, [illegible] being alike employed at that ti[illegible] and the river Sir-Daria. Su[illegible] were added to it the Aral, 40-h[illegible] Sir-Daria, 20-horse power, the steam tug [illegible] chen, and several barges, with the nec[illegible] complement of sloops and boats. All these [illegible] been completed by 1860; yet there were [illegible] obstacles in the way of our deriving the advantage expected from them. The first difficulty that offered was the condition of the river itself; another was the apparent absence of coal in its neighbourhood, and the third lay in the shortcomings of our fleets. The Sir-Daria, rising in mountains covered with eternal snows, has no tributaries during the whole of its central and lower course. It is principally fed by the melting of the snows in the hills; south of Fort Peroffski it sends out two branches, the Yani-Daria and Kuvan-Daria, which formerly emptied themselves into Lake Aral, but now, after running a considerable distance, are lost in the desert. Still, they coutinue to drain the river of a large volume of water. Further south, near Fort Peroffski, the river divides itself into two arms, one of which, the Kara-Usak, extending into a wide swampy surface overgrown with reads, is scarcely accessible to ships. The other, the Djaman-Daria, remains navigable, and at Fort No 2 reunites with the Kara-Usak. The distance between Forts Peroffski and No. 2 presents the greatest difficulties to shipping, inasmuch as vessels drawing above three feet of water cannot pass the Djaman-Daria except at flood tide—*i. e.*, about two and a half months in the year. The second impediment in the way of steam navigation on the Sir-Daria was, we said, the lack of coal. The fuel for the Aral squadron had either to be sent from the coal-fields of the Don, making it cost two roubles a pud (35lb.), or we had to employ the low brush-wood of the locality, which is the only article used by our garrisons and the natives. This brushwood, a sort of fir, called 'saksaul,' growing slowly, is fast consumed in an inhabited neighbourhood. So that the garrison of Fort Peroffski has to procure it from a distance of 40 versts, while that of Fort No. 1 cannot obtain it nearer than 100 versts. According to Rear-Admiral Butakoff, the late commander of the Aral fleet, this useful material, at the present rate of consumption, will only last for a very limited number of years. To all these hindrances must be added that that the greater part of our Aral steamers having been built before we were fully acquainted with the Sir-Daria did not answer the peculiar requirements of the river. Being at first destined for the lake as well as the river, our steamers were too deep in the water and the greater part of the year unable to navigate the Djaman-Daria. Our engines were,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

moreover, too weak, and scarcely capable of contending against the rapidity of the stream, especially with barges in tow. There were neither shipyards nor mechanics to attend to the necessary repairs, a deficiency compelling us either to send damaged portions a distance of 1,000 versts up the Volga, or replace them by new ones. To give our squadron that significance demanded by our present position in Asia we had to overcome all these difficulties, and it is satisfactory to know we did overcome them at last. As far back as 1863 the present commander of the Aral squadron caused some strips of land intervening between enormous sweeps of the river river to be cut through, so as to shorten of the stream. Since then a special officer has been despatched by the Board of Public Works, with orders to improve the navigable capabilities of the Djaman-Daria, or to canalize the Kara-Usak. As regards fuel, this desideratum has been supplied by the discovery of coalfields in Turkistan. In 1863 Colonel now Major General, Tchernayeff, when reconnoitring the country near the Karatau hills, at 120 versts from the Sir-Daria near Tchulak Kurgan, found coal, which on being analyzed proved of an excellent quality. Closer investigations being then instituted, Lieutenant-Colonel Tartarinoffe, of the Mining Engineers, discovered other strata on the southern declivity of the Karatau, on the banks of the Great Bugun river, 90 versts from Tchemkent, Turkistan, and the mouth of the Sir-Daria. The same officer having since begun mining operations in that neighbourhood, there is very reason to anticipate that by the autumn of this year the Aral squadron will have been provided with an ample and permanent supply of Turkistan coal. The construction and improvement of our fleet was the first thing taken in hand by General Krishanoffski on being appointed to the governorship of Orenburg. In compliance with his proposal, the Aral squadron has been increased by one steamer, one ferry boat, three transports six sloops, and several engines, to lay the foundation of a shipyard on the Sir-Daria. The steamer and three iron barges, each of 7,000 puds tonnage, with a draught of 2ft., were despatched to the Sir-Daria last autumn. In the last summer planing and borning machines, automatic keys, a hydraulic press, Western's differential block, and other indispensable implements were also sent off in the same direction. A mechanician, two engineers, two smiths, an iron-founder, a turner, a copper smith, a model maker, and a shipwright were engaged; and another steamer of 70 horse power, 150ft. long, with a draught of 2ft., making above 17 versts on hour, when unencumbered with other vessels, and five versts when towing barges with a cargo of 7,000 puds, was brought from the Belgian company Cockerall. All these machines will arrive, and the new steamer be put together in the course of this winter, so that the next period of navigation will find a considerable portion of the fleet in working order. With this reinforcement of ships, the number of our crews in the Turkistan territory has experienced a corresponding increase. The Imperial order reorganizing our naval force in Central Asia dates from June 30, 1866. We may hope that with it a new epoch has set in for steam navigation on the Sir-Daria. The advantages we shall derive will amply repay the expenses Government has incurred so long."

THE CARNIVAL IN VIENNA.

(*From the Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*)

VIENNA, JANUARY 28.

Few cities can boast of such public ball-rooms as the capital of Austria. Without counting the Redoutensaal, which occupies a whole wing of the Imperial Palace, and is opened to the bourgeoisie on special occasions only, there are in the Stadt and suburbs four gigantic halls, each of which could stow away the home of the Monday Pops with ease, and fill up its spare space with that dismal resort of musical lecturers, the Store-street Music Hall. One of the four, the Blumensaal, which belongs to the Gartenbaugesellschaft, is one of the largest buildings in Vienna; that is, with regard to the space it covers, for it is not lofty. During the carnival the society turns a pretty penny by letting its magnificent suite of apartments to such of the literary, scientific, and artistic associations as give one or more annual balls, admission to which, although by purchasable ticket, is a matter of favour, and which are distinguished by the appellation "*elite* balls" a title they richly deserve. Last night the most famous of these meetings came off. In some respects it was the most remarkable ball that ever took place in Vienna, and the arrangements of the "Hesperus" committee—for it was this prosperous association that catered on this occasion for the public amusement—were crowned with an absolute success, untarnished by the faintest breath of unfulfilled promise. The whole proceedings were characterised by an originality so humorous, genial, and above all eccentric, that I cannot do better than endeavour to give my readers an idea of what I, in common with some two thousand five hundred other guests of the Hesperus Club, saw, heard, and heartily laughed at, in the Blumensaal a few hours ago.

In the first place, the ball was not a masked but a fancy ball. Masks were as strictly prohibited as the hated swallow-tail and other ingredients of the conventional attire common to gentlemen and waiters. Moreover, the Draconian edicts of the committee made it obligatory upon every ticket-holder to come in peasant costume, a certain amount of sumptuary law being allowed to old papas, mammas, and *chaperons*, who were only required to don summer clothing for the occasion. The committee organised itself into a village municipality: mayor—the president, Herr von Kaiser most comical and energetic of *Burgermeisters*—common council, clerk, civic watchmen, executive and all; and the rooms were arranged in such a manner, as to present the appearance of a village during a high holiday, every accessory, even to a real pillory, being fashioned with a view to keeping up the adopted illusion. In this pillory, I may mention, as a proof of the admirable order and harmony prevailing throughout the whole festivity, only one offender was fixed up, *i. e.*, an eminent German poet, who would, despite repeated warnings, insist on declaiming his own verses. Several small houses were knocked up in different corners of the rooms—one adorned with an astounding sign and inscription, "Zum Romischen Kaiser Neron" (the Roman Emperor Nero), of course the vallige hostelry; another dignified with the title of "Ratt-haus," a pun-[illegible] parody of "Ratt-haus," or Council house; [illegible] over the curtained doors of a third a huge [illegible] invited the public to visit "The asto[illegible] wax-work figures, full size of life, and [illegible]th the natural movements. Ho[illegible] are warned not to touch the [illegible]y are given to bad language." [illegible] the largest supper room [illegible]tre had been erected. In [illegible]me apartment was firmly [illegible]stic climbing pole, sur[illegible]ooden saddle, and close by [illegible] The walls of all the rooms [illegible]ergreens, and in the great [illegible]ding the principal ball-room from its [illegible] stationed the best dance-music-playing [illegible] in the world—that founded and con[illegible]y the Brothers Strauss.

At eight o'clock peasants began to appear in throngs; and the stream of arrivals poured into the ball rooms without intermission till ten, by which time more than two thousand ladies and gentlemen, arrayed in every variety of peasant dress, from the gaudy, tight-fitting costume of the Andalusian to the loose, cumbersome clothing of the Moldavian, were assembled, and waltzing had become a perilous venture. The first great sensation of the evening was created by the entrance of a Styrian bear-tammer driving before him two huge Bruins, black and brown, and playing ursine music on an excruciating pipe, with tambourine accompaniment. This procession marched, or rather stumbled, round all the rooms, and then mounted the stage of a tiny theatre occupying one end of the Blumensaal, where the *dompteur* and his terrific pets went through a performance culminating in a savage revolt of the bears against their master, a tremendous struggle, and the final triumph of the tamer, who, having subdued the rebels, struck a victorious attitude over their prostrate carcases, "which their growls was awful." I never saw a thing better done; and what those unfortunate bears must have suffered in the way of heat, enveloped in weighty skins and stifled in enormous heads, was a thought that made one gasp and rush to the buffet where iced beer—how far more refreshing and wholesome than London ball-room champagne!—was dispensed. As soon as the excitement caused by this episode had somewhat subsided, the blasts of a horn, the thumping of a G-drum, and a stentorian voice announced that the wax-work exhibition was now open on payment of ten kreuzers a head. Need I say that there was a rush to the doors of the show, both compartments of which were crowded in a few seconds? On entering the wax-works, where the true caravan-gloom, or artistic half-light, rendered it somewhat difficult to see beyond your neighbour's nose, all that greeted our eyes was a red stuff curtain reaching from roof to floor, and from end to end of the apartment. When no more spectators could be crammed into the allotted space, the money-taker gave a signal, the gas was turned on, and the curtain removed as though by magic. And what did we see? you will ask. Why, we saw our fellow-victims of the Hesperus hoax—those too-eager curiosity-seekers who, like ourselves, had crowded into the wax-works, but by the other door. There we stood, on each side of a rail, grinning at each other for twenty seconds; and then anybody interested in popular or national cries might have been intensely gratified by analysing the yells that burst from the mass of "sold" ones. Everybody yelled according to his costume, and I noticed that the Tyrolese howl was very effective—indeed, pleasantly predominant. It is with no small exultation that your correspondent confesses to having quelled this tumult by a proposition which received universal adhesion—*e.g.*, that we should all cloak and hide our disappointment, and, subtilely assuming joyousness of countenance, loudly praise to one another and the expectant throng—waiting outside for admission—the beauties and wonders of the wax figures. An amendment offered by a Polish ostler, to the effect that we should burn down the Gartenbaugesellschaft and slay the Burgermeister, was, I am happy to say, rejected by a large majority. So we issued forth in gladsome guise, and shortly afterwards enjoyed the grim consolation of seeing two fresh crowds swallowed up by the delusive exhibition. Next came a performance of the *Dorfgesangverein* (Village Choral Association), given by the members of the *Viener Gesangverein*, in appropriate costume. As this amateur musical society went some years ago to Cologne and won the prize for part singing there, beating the *Kolnermanner-gesangverein*, whose performances in aid of the Cathedral fund delighted and astonished London some eleven years ago, you may imagine how admirably the choruses selected by them for their share of last night's programme were rendered. Scarcely had the last rich harmonies melted insensibly away when our ears were greeted by a very different sort of musical entertainment; for lo! the village band, some ten strong, paraded the ball room, single file, in full play. A couple of fiddlers, fife, clarionet, bassoon, cor anglais, *dudelsack* (bagpipes—is not the German name funny ?), violoncello, drum, and cymbals, made up this noble company; and as every man played his own tune as loud as he could, more especially the *dudelsack*, the effect was astounding. No sooner had this orchestra been relegated to beer and comparative silence, than the clash of many tambourines, the scraping of half-a-dozen cracked fiddles, and a *melee* of high-pitched cries, in a strange tongue, were heard at the entrance of the hall. A tribe of dancing and singing gipsies, ten girls and fourteen women, cart, tent, straw, and everything complete, burst into the room; in a few minutes the tent was pitched, the fiddlers perched on the cart, and the rest of the tribe plunged into a gipsy dance, just such as I have seen within a stone's throw of Severus's Tower, far away down the Danube. With this difference, however, here the dirt was assumed—there, painfully real. It is immensely to the credit of the young ladies belonging to this troupe—one or two of them noted belles—that they should have consented to stain their faces and arms with walnut juice. No roasted chesnuts ever were browner, though one or two of the damsels—Mdlle. Mayer for instance first soprano at the Carl—are dazzling blondes. The arrangement, costume, dancing, and fortunetelling of this gispy tribe were the most perfectly got-up copy of life *a la Boheme* ever seen in Vienna, on or off the stage; at least, so I was assured by many of those present—old Viennese, but thoroughly acquainted with the habits and appearance of these wandering nomads.

Presently a trumpet sounded, and three cavalies, mounted on restive hobby-horses, dashed into the ball-room at a hand canter. *Sauve qui peut* was the cry at first, but soon a ring was cleared, and the gallant knights made their preparations for an onset. Three is an awkward number for a chamber tournament; very naturally no warrior of the three likes to remain inactive whilst the others are waging deadly fight; it follows, therefore, that two to one is the order of the day, and last night the most expert horseman of the three was selected for attack by his companions. Oh! 'twas a glorious sight to see how he backed, and reared, and bolted between them, delivering thumps right and left; how he cunningly dropped on his knees when they charged upon him simultaneously from opposite quarters, and brought them both to hideous grief by plucking their legs from under them. And when overthrown by superior weight, did he not, though unable to rise without aid, manfully cling to his adversaries, and eventually bring them down upon him in one common ruin? He was, indeed, no faitour knight, but a gentle and a *debonnaire*.

The strains of penny trumpets and mouth-organs summon us to the Marionette Theatre. This performance was, in one respect, the most interesting of the evening, for grouped round the miniature stage were the *elite* of Vienna's dramatic artists. All those talented actors and actresses who keep the public of the capital supplied with an inexhaustible stock of laughter were crowded round the prototype of those boards on which half their lives are passed, watching with amused interest the manœuvres of the puppets. Blasel, who has created such a King Bobeche has Offenbach never dreamed of when he wrote "Bluebeard;" Geistinger, *the* "Belle Helene" *par excellence*; Krastel, pride of the Burgh theatre; Rockel, most fascinating of light *comediennes*; Swoboda, the bluest and most truculent of tenor Bluebeards; all these, and a host of others equally well known to fame, were foremost in the ranks of the Marionette audience, and I venture to say enjoyed the performance more heartily than the majority of the spectators, uninitiated in the mysteries of "behind the scenes."

After this, the last "extraordinary" feature of the programme, dancing set in thoroughly, and when I left this morning, at six a.m., was still going on, in diminished numbers it is true, but with undiminished energy. The last dance I witnessed was the Hungarian *czardas*, executed by about a hundred couples in Magyar peasant costume. Other national dances of Bohemia, Poland, the Tyrol, &c., had preceded this; but they all appeared tame in comparison with the evolutions, shouts, springs, and wild excitement of the *czardas*, every musical measure of which is accentuated, or rather enforced, by a general stamp and a short yell, not unlike that uttered by an enthusiastic Highlander in the agonies of a strathspey. A few young gentlemen, admirably got up as Banaters, about the most unmitigated ruffians—in appearance—of all the European varieties, distinguished themselves especially in this fatiguing exercise. I would not be in their boots for something to day!

Of the costumes I cannot venture to give a list, although a *catalogue raisonne* of the most striking amongst them would be replete with valuable hints for fancy ball givers in London. Every kingdom, province, and even town in the empire was represented, most of the dresses having been made for the occasion. A fortnight ago all available peasant costumes in the Kaiserstadt had been bespoken at Leitner's and the other masquerading warehouses, and since that time the *modists* have had their hands full. The attire most affected, however, was the Hungarian, in all its varieties of Magyar, Schwab, and Slovack. Amongst the more picturesque were the Transylvanian, Banater, Wallach, Slovene, Ruthene, Bosniac, Silesian, and Mecklenburg. There was a fair sprinkling of French and Italian toilettes, bright, coloured and coquettish; and one lady, blessed with model legs, exhibited them generously in the undress of a South American half-caste. Altogether the Vienna ladies proved that their claims to neatness of ankle and smallness of foot are based upon excellent foundations. Above all, the fair dames and damsels of the Residence may fairly boast of being amongst the most indefatigable dancers in Europe. Every round dance was encored, many had to be repeated twice and even three times; and I have just heard that when the committee, in mercy, dismissed the Strausses and their acolytes at *seven o' clock* this morning, fifty or sixty couple of unwearied dancers were still to the fore, ready and anxious for more waltzing. They must have got their seventh or eighth wind, I should think.

In such wise does the Kaiserstadt amuse itself during carnival time, spite of war, taxes, political crisis, poverty, and the rest. The correspondent of a contemporary lately expressed his opinion that the riotous gaiety and unbridled extravagance of the Viennese during such troublous times as these were to be attributed to the influx of a current medium brought about by the issue of the notorious State notes. I take leave to correct the erroneous impression this statement may have caused and to offer an explanation of the true cause to which may be ascribed the evident recklessness of all classes with regard to expensive amusements. The facts are these: The currency of the Empire is actually at a discount or depreciation of 32 per cent., and not only is there every prospect of its falling still lower, but the State is likely to become bankrupt; indeed, many eminent persons consider that such a catastrophe is inevitable. Should this anticipation be realised, the Government paper will be worthless, at least for a time, and all State securities will be seriously affected; therefore the unthrift and extravagance prevalent, though sincerely to be deplored, are natural consequences of the disastrous condition to which bad administration has brought the finances of the Empire. The people reason much as follows: "I have got five florins, let us say; yesterday it was worth 2 per cent. more than it is to-day. Heaven knows what it will be worth to-morrow, next week it may be worth nothing; so here goes for spending it, and getting something for it whilst I can." And straightway the journeyman or artisan goes off to Schwender's or Straussl's, puts on a false nose, drinks a dozen quarts of beer, offers supper to his sweethearts and friends, dances the soles off his boots, and returns home at no end o' the clock, impecunious, perhaps unsteady in his gait, but profoundly convinced that he has had his money's worth and that no financial disaster accruing to the Empire can, for the moment at least, do him any prejudice,

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. E. GRIMM, Esq.,—Chairman
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JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, Dr. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, } Auditors.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COVET THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¼d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances er Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 2nd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50	2s.		per Rupee.
„ 3 do.		1s. 11½d.	„
„ 2 do.		1s. 11¼d.	„
„ 1 do.		1s. 10¾d.	„
On demand		1s. 11¼d.	„
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¼d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. .. 5 „
3 do... .. .. .. 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 9th March 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (*one Million Sterling*) *in* 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers —MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/ per Rupee.

3 do.	1/11⅞	„
2 do.	1/11¾	„
1 do.	1/11⅝	„
On demand	1/11¼	„

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

14 Rampart Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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Thomas Simpson, Esq.
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J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„	15	„
Do. Do. Pauillac	„	18	„
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard	„	25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. „	12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive in March. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Bombay, 29th January 1867.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.	
„ POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ Secunderabad Saugor „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad	„ „	Jehangeer Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House :—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs. 48	per dozen.
Nuits	„ 36	„
Macon	„ 24	„

The following are already firmly established in public favour :—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Rudescheimer	„ 26	„
Hockheimer	„ 26	„
Braunberger Moselle	„ 26	„
CHAMPAGNE.		
Best Dry, a superb beverage	„ 38	„
Do. pints	„ 20	„
SHERRIES.		
Amontillado	„ 36	„
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured	„ 30	„
Green Seal, golden full bodied	„ 28	„
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character	„ 24	„
BRANDY.		
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	„ 33	„
WHISKEY.		
Scotch and Irish	„ 21	„

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.

Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in ærating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water [illegible]chinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co. :—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24. LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—MACDOUGALL'S preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfictants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India, ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	35
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

NOTICE.—"MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE."—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for Western India, for the sale of their justly celebrated "CARTE BLANCHE" CAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively. PASSMORE & Co

"ALEXANDRA MOSELLE."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this celebrated Wine. Orders are now being registered.

PASSMORE & Co.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed, by Preverand de Sonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this superior Brandy, in 1 Dozen cases, orders for which can now be registered. PASSMORE & Co.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The undersigned have been appointed, by Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co. of London, Agents for the sale of these well known Wines. Orders now being registered.

ALSO ON HAND,

Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen. Chateau La Tour Gueyrand Rs. 16 per dozen, and following RHINE WINES to arrive: NIERSTIEN, HOCKHEIM, RUDESHEIM, STEINWEIN (Bocksbeutal) SPARKLING HOCK, &c. &c.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th February 1867.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„ 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„ 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„ 28

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned :

Champagne—Jules Mumms	Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do. Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret Fine	„ 20	„
Do. do.	„ 18	„
Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Fine	„ 28	„
Do. do.	„ 30	„
Do. Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do. Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do. Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts	„ 5-8	„
Will. Yonnger's Ale do.	„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, one dozen pairs of LORRY WHEELS from three to three feet six diameter with axles five feet long. Also two SLING CARRIAGES with wheels 10 feet in diameter.

HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers.
298, Middle Colaba, 7th March.

NOTICE.—Messrs. HASTINGS & COMPANY have removed their OFFICES to No. 298 Middle Colaba, Ground Floor.

NOTICE.—WANTED THREE ASSISTANTS to the Engineer for Local Funds in Khandeish. They must possess a practical knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, and laying out Roads and making Plans and Estimates.

Salary Rs. 150 per month, and Rs. 30 Batta. Applications to be made, Post Paid, to the undersigned.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee,
Khandeish.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 4th March 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RECLAIMER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13-horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

27 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1866.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diamater.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., 27 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 24
No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

_ Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments neatly repaired at moderate charges.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1867, Messrs. BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE will submit to Public competition at their Rooms, in Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Drawing-room, and other Furniture in beautifully Carved Blackwood, and Walnut Wood with Damask covering, consisting of Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, Washhand Tables, Teapoys, Round Tables, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, &c. &c., Dessert Services, Sewing Machines, Child's Sewing, and other miscellaneous articles offering.

BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

19, Sassoon's Buildings, 12th March, 1867.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, Handsome Blackwood Furniture, consisting of 1 large Round Dining Table, 2 Pair Sofa Couches, Music Stands, Teapoys set with Marble Stone, Chests of Drawers, Presses, Writing Desks, Chairs, &c. &c., Glassware, Plated double and single Harness, Argand Moon Lamp 6 lights, Carriage Lanterns, Whips, Reins, Gilt Framed Looking Glasses, Iron Safes, Music Box, Pictures, Medicine Chests, Clocks, 1 McCabe's open face Gold Watch, Time Pieces, Mosseux in Qurats and Pints, and Sundry other Miscellaneous Articles, 1 Self-driving Park Phaeton in excellent order adopted for Single or Pair, 1 Self-driving Shigram and 1 Buggy. The above to be seen on the day of sale at the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 7, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 12th March 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz. :—

7 Bales Grey Jacconets.
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
250 „ Chintz.
6 Cases White Shirtings.
10 Bales Grey Domestics.
13 „ „ Shirtings.
3 Cases T. R. Handkerchiefs.
3 „ Chintz Sarries.
1 case of Printed Books.
1 „ Very superior Merino of different patterns.
1 „ Silk Ground Gold bordered Cholkham.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Essa Hajee: 200 Pieces Moogtas.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 12th March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Jumnadass Kooshaldass, and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises at 4 P. M., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th March.

DONGREE COOLEY STREET.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Sat Tar Mandavie Road, otherwise called Dongrey Cooley Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, 97½ square yards or thereabouts, of such one hundred and thirty-three and one half square yards being of fazendaree tenure, whereof Jeewajee Manockjee is or lately was the fazendar, and bounded on the East by that Sat Tar Mandavie Road, otherwise Dongree Cooley Street, on the West by a public passage for sweepers and by the house now or lately belonging to Bhaoo Merjee Kharara, on the North by the house now or lately belonging to Meya Husson Saled, otherwise Mahomed Husson Chorgay, and on the South by a message and premises now or lately belonging to Meya Fuzloodin Surwut, which said piece of ground and premises lastly hereinbefore described are registered in the Collector's rent roll under No. 770, and by the fazendar under No. 44, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 130.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of CANDASS NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Public Road called Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund, on the East by the property of Vurjeevendass Vulubhdass, and on the West by the property of Purmand Thuver, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

550 First Class Teak Squares.

Catalogues will be published shortly.

SALE OF SEVERAL VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND SITUATE AT CANDAWADY STREET, IN THE BHOLESHWUR DIVISION, IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY, BY CONSENT OF THE MORTGAGEES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M. on the premises the following lots of ground of an Oart called or known as Vytalwady. The ground is divided into small lots of 15 feet in breadth and about 70 feet in length, to suit the convenience of purchasers :—

Lot Nos.	Square Yards.	Lot Nos.	Square Yards.	Lot Nos.	Square Yards.	Lot Nos.	Square Yards.	REMARKS.
11	115	14	102 6/9	17	109 1/9	20	118¾	These lots abut on Cow Lane
12	111	15	102 6/9	18	112 4/9	20 A	158¾	
13	105½	16	105 3/9	19	115 4/9			
23	100	28	100	34	110	39	112 4/9	These lots front on the New Road through the Oart already laid out.
24	100	29	100	35	112 4/9	40	107 4/9	
25	100	30	100	36	115	41	102 8/9	
26	100	31	100	37	118 3/9	42	114 2/9	
27	100	31 A	131¾	38	117 4/9	43	152 1/9	

N. B.—The further particulars can be obtained on application at the Offices of Messrs. Kelly & Co. and of the Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT, AT 4 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 16th March, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) by order of the Trustees of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co. the range of Shops in No. 40, Borah Bazar Street, opposite to the Gunbawa well, bounded on the North by Gunbawa Street, on the South by the house of Dada F[illegible]ramroze, on the East by the property of Buchoobye, widow of Sorabjee Framjee Wadia, and on the West by Borah Bazar Street, measuring 118-3/9 square yards or thereabouts. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street, or to the Auctioneers.

MOST USEFUL ARTICLES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 2 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. A. LAING & SON, Engineers, Cursetjee Sooclajee Street, a quantity of Hardware of various sorts, of which the following may be named :—Lithogeaphic Presses, 20 by 30; Hydraulic Presses; Boiler Truck with wheels and brake complete, Shaping Machine; a Self-acting Slide and Surfacing Gap Lathe bed, bed 21 feet long; Improved Portable Force Pumps; 24 inch Circular Saw Bench; Double Multiplying Jewellers' Rollers; a Brick and Tile-making Machine; Ratchet Praces; Garden Pumps; Cast Iron Pullies; Cast Metal Bands with flanges, spigot, and faucet; 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 inch Bends and Branches; Garden Pumps; Rivets, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues are published.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

(If not previously disposed of by Privately.)

Under instruction from the Mortgagees, the undersigned will submit to Public Auction at their Room in Marine Street, Fort, On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., the following properties:—

BELLASIS ROAD PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the commodious dwelling-house thereon, known as Lockely Hall, situate, lying or being on the Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the property next described as Lot 3, on or towards the West by the property or Mr. Henry Rogers, on or towards the North by Belissis Road, and on the South by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, sheds, &c. thereon, known as the Tannery, situate, lying or being, near the Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement square yards, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the West by the last described property, on or towards the East by the high roads leading from the Falkland to the Bellasis Road, on the North by Bellasis Road, and on the South by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others, which said property is now let to the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —

MALABAR HILL PROPERTIES.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the substantial and commodious dwelling house, &c. thereon, situate, lying or being at Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 12,939 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by property now or late belonging to Mr. Kessowjee Naik, on or toward the West by a public road, on or towards the North partly by property now or late of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, and on the South by property now or late belonging to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the very substantial and durable house &c., thereon, situate, lying or being at Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 7,950 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: —on or towards the North by property now or late of Hataising Kalsrichund, on or towards the South by property now or late of Jewanjee Manockjee, and or towards the West by a public road, and on or towards the East by the private road called New Road, now or late belonging to Mr. Jewanjee Manockjee, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A delightful Bungalow at Mahableshwur, situated at the upper part of Clifton, possessing a well wooded compound, of a little more than 8 acres in extent, bounded on one side by a stream of delicious drinking water, and on the remaining three by a stone wall. The garden is well stocked with plants and produces, and excellent potatoes The Bungalow is pucka built, in good repair, and completely furnished. A plan of the House and a list of the furniture may be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 24 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Bombay, 12th March, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell at his Rooms, Rampart Row :—

3 Bales American Drill.
3 Cases Assorted Portmanteaux.

An Invoice of beautiful Bohemian Glassware, consisting of Vases, Flower Stands, Centre Pieces, Liqueur Sets, Goblets, Butter Pots, Trays, Toilet Bottles, &c. &c.

1 Gold McCabbe's Watch and one Chain Gold.
1 Violin and case complete.

On FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction at a Bungalow in Love Lane, Byculla, close to Premchund Roychund's Bunglow, a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Drawing room, Table, Sideboards, Couches, Chairs, Book Case, Piano, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Cutlery, Earthenware, Glassware, and Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of Rose Furs, Orcheds and Flowering Plants.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Brougham.

G. B. GLADDING.

Bombay, 12th March, 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE READING BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, a large assortment of valuable Reading Books of Literature, Science, Arts, Novels, Histories, Poetical Works by different authors, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, A SPLENDID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction at his residence, Malabar Hill, the property of the Honorable A. J. Hunter, the same comprises "Vineleaf Pattern" Glassware, Decanters, &c., Handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, a Blue enamelled "Landscape Pattern" Dessert Set, Set of Melon Pattern Dish Covers, Hot Water and Round Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Salvers, a set of Best plated Spoon and Forks, Rich Epergnes with Glass Dishes, Chamber and Table Candlesticks, Best Cutlery, &c. A Set of Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with 9 leaves for 24 persons, Carved Sideboards, Plated and Bronze treble, double and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with drops, Time-pieces, Carved Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Centre Ottoman, Drawingroom, Easy and Predieu Chairs, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Parian Figures, and uases, Rich Engravings in gilt and maple frames, a magnificent Grand Square Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons (a very superior instrument) Carved 4 posts Bedsteads, Campcots, Almira with side wings, Clothes and Gown presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet glasses, Gown Stands, Coper Cooking utensils, and Dispense Articles &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One very light 4-Seated open Carriage by Windover, with a pair of Handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a Set of plated mounted Harness, complete.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Startin."
One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)
Best Port Wine, Sherry, Beer, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. &c., AT COLABA.—

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction at the Deputy Quarter Master General's House at Colaba, the elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., the property of Major SHEWELL, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Captain HOBSON, D. A., Quarter Master General.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AND MACHINERY OF THE BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), AT THE ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by G. R. WILSON, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company (Limited), to submit to Public Auction on the premises, on a date to be named hereafter at 2 o'clock P. M., the valuable Leasehold Property and Machinery of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company (Limited), in separate Lots. Full particulars will be given hereafter, and Catalogues to be published.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following lots of very Valuable Jewellery, viz :—

A Bunch of Magnificent Pearls, containing 10 Strings.
A very handsome Pearl Necklace with 1 large Emerald.
A very valuable Necklace with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and Emeralds.
A pair of Pearl and Diamond Bangles, 3 rows.
A pair of (single row) Pearl do., with Diamond Clasps.
A very handsome Necklace set with Pearls, Emeralds, Diamonds and Rudrux.
A 7 Pearls Ring.
A large and valuable single Stone do.
A Do. do. Emerald do.
On View from TUESDAY, (noon).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) the following Carriages, Horses, Saddlery, and Harnesses, the property of His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., &c., &c.

1 Large Barouche by Peters of Longacre, for 4 Horses.
1 Sociable by Holland.
1 Double Brougham by Do. in very good order, (nearly new).
1 Open Carriage with hood &c., a good strong useful Carriage.
1 Mail Phaeton Do. Do.

RIDING HORSES.

Gray Arab, carries a Lady, very high caste, 6 off.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

2 Pair of Grey Arabs run either in pair, or 4-in-hand postilion.

SADDLERY.

2 Gentlemen's Saddles by Langdon in good order.
2 Ladies' Do. Do. Do.
3 Gentlemen's Do. old.
7 Double Bridles complete.

HARNESS.

1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for 4 Horses, either to drive or complete with Saddles, &c., or for postilion.
1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for pair, good.
1 Do. Do. Do. good.
1 Do. Plated Harness for 4 Horses, postilion complete with Saddles.
1 Set Brass Mounted Harness for pair.
1 „ Curricle Harness with Bar, &c., (nearly new).
1 „ Brass Mounted Pony Harness, good.
1 „ of Brass Mounted Double Harness.
1 „ Do. Do. Plated (old.)

ALSO, at the same hour and place.

A Buggy, by Thrupp & Maberley.
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1st March, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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